ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,747—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 1 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th Dec.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7901	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7901	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6925	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7901	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9 h "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT STRICTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL Co., beg to intimate that the PASSENGER RATES to and from INDIAN PORTS will be as follows from the 1st of January, 1903 :—

BY MAIL STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to	LONDON	£72	Rs. 780
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£48	" 720
Do. do.	BRINDISI	£48	" 720

SECOND SALOON "A" Accommodation.

From and to	LONDON	£38	Rs. 570
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£36	" 540

SECOND SALOON "B" Accommodation.

From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£30	" 450

BY INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to	LONDON	£42	Rs 630
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£40	" 600

SECOND SALOON.

From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£30	" 450

RETURN TICKETS are issued at a Fare and a half of the above Rates, available for Two years.

Railway Tickets for the land journey between London and Marseilles and vice versa can be obtained at the Company's Offices at the prices at which they are issued to the Company, and which are at present, First Class £1, 12s. 11d. Second Class £1, 1s. 7d. or at the equivalent in Runees at the Rate of 1/6d. The Train de Luxe Tickets (Sleeping accommodation for first Class Passengers are obtainable at the Rate paid by the Company, viz., £2, 15s. 6d. in addition to the ordinary Railway Fare.

A limited number of Through Tickets including Rail (Train de Luxe) are issued to Passengers via Brindisi at the combined rate for Sea and Rail applicable to the Marseilles route.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan 1903
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4951	17th Jan. 1903
a TRIOLA	Bretfeld	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mocorzi	5,093	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the Rh. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Deppey Fenoy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO BOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TOURANQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Steamer "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain [illegible] is expected to sail on or about the 7th January 1903, For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
[illegible] Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,011 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Nureb, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 23rd December.

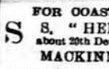
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



PASSENGERS, 1st and 2nd Class and Deck, as well as CARGO, are BOOKED to EAST AFRICAN PORTS per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," sailing hence on the 1st JANUARY, 1903 with direct transhipment at Aden to the s. s. "Carinthia." For further particulars, apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 22nd instant,

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.



CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S.A.

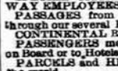
PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS metal Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description [illegible] carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

C. M. BHESANIA

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS, 1902.

NEW YEAR, 1903.

JUST UNPACKED
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
TOYS. DOLLS. &c., &c.
SKIN HORSES. TRICYCLES.
ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
LEATHER GOODS.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
JEWELLERY.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
CONFECTIONERY.
CADBURY'S FANCY CHOCOLATE.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.
HAM. BACON and CHEESE.
WINES and SPIRITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLAIN AND DECORATED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
64, MEDOWS STREET.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the unrivalled BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
COLD WEATHER DELICACIES
NOW ARRIVING.

ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS, | MALTA GRAPES,
FRENCH PLUMS, | BRAZIL NUTS.

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FOR THE GREAT
DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs. a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122 8
No. 30 do. 9 "	141 4
No. 40 do. 12 "	160 0

"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 13 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India | 32 0

Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch | 45 0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs. 56 0
No. 40 do 12 "	64 0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs. a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20 0
Ditto. do. Oxidised mounts	22 8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25 0
Ditto. do. oxidised mounts	27 8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60 0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines	85 0
Objective Lens	

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH.
THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32 0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42 8
Crystal face Gold case	160 0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stop	25 0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32 0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs. 35
Real Silver Do. do.	" 50
Do. Hunting case	" 55
Do. Half-hunting case	" 60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a lifetime.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From | Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs. 55
4 " Striking Clock	" 65
6 " Time-piece	" 75
6 " Striking Clock	" 90
Cheaper Drums from	" 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57 0
Gentlemen's Do. "	140 0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	" 35 0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	" 18 0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	" 8 0
Silver-cased Gold mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	" 12 0
Silver Sovereign Purses	" 8 8
Do. with Watch combined	" 23 0
Silver Match Boxes	" 3 0
Silver Key Chains	" 12 0
Silver Cigar Cutters	" 5 0
Silver Cigarette Cases	" 18 0
Silver Manicure Sets	" 21 0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	" 2 0
Gold Do. do	" 36 0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases	" 11 0
Gun Metal Card cases	" 12 0
Gun Metal Pencils	" 2 8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	" 50 0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	" 20 0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	" 40 0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	" 90 0

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs. a.
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1 0 per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1 4 "
Do.	do. Almond Iced	... ...	1 8 "

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNITED CLUB, BYCULLA.

CORONATION CALICO FANCY DRESS DANCE,

WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER,

IN THE CLUB HOUSE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

WATSON'S HOTEL AND THE ANNEXE.

THE SERVICES of FOUR FRENCH CHEFS and SWISS STEWARDS, having first class Credentials for services in best Continental Hotels, have recently been ENGAGED at WATSON'S HOTEL and the ANNEXE. The only Hotels in Bombay, entirely under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

SALE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the SALE of HARDAS amounting to about 7,650 Khandies stored at Kodibag, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots and Yellapur at 3 P.M., on the 12th January, 1903, in the Divisional Forest Office, W. D. Kanara, at Karwar.

2. Bidders will be required to deposit previous to bidding Rs. 200-0-0 for each depot bid for as security for good faith.

3. The terms of sale and agreement form are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at Karwar at the Undersigned's Office, and Range Forest Officer's Offices, at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honawar and Bhatkal, between the Hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on every day save Sundays and Holidays.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Camp Sunksal, Kanara District, 9th December, 1902.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and SOAP to Corps stationed at different Stations and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES the Madras Arsenal, for the period of one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

For further particulars please see "Fort St. George Gazette" Part II, pages 1529 to 1531.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 17th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

I the UNDERSIGNED do hereby CANCEL the POWER of ATTORNEY, dated the 5th of March, 1901, in favour of KHOJA ESMAIL DOSSA DYA.

લેડી જનબાઈ,
(i. e.) LADY JANBAI,

Bandra, 19th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of JANUARY, 1903, all SIGNALLING will be done at the PORT OFFICE [illegible] above the Port Trust Administrative Offices, [illegible] Pier, and will be repeated at the Centre [illegible], PRINCE'S and VICTORIA DOCKS. [illegible] signalling of any description will be carried out on the [illegible] at this Station will be abolished from the above date.

H. S. BLACK,
[illegible] Port Officer of Bombay.

[illegible]

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS CO., LD.

ધી સીંધ એંડ પંજાબ કાટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its registered Office, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1902.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th December, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th December, 1902 both days inclusive.

ASK FOR
VATCHA BROS'.
NEW LIST

For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by E. Kesterton of London, (England).

VATCHA BROS.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ...Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and RE-OPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th.

Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a Half will be ISSUED between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from SUNDAY, the 14th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive, available for return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1903.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations, or from the Undersigned.

To and from DELHI for CORONATION DURBAR Special Concession at SINGLE FARE has been granted. For Particulars apply at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of an experienced JUNIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER, on Rs. 300, rising by an annual increments to Rs. 400 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applications stating age and qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to the 21st December, 1902, by

THE ENGINEER,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ...Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs [illegible]
Single Copy ... [illegible]
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanad[e]

DELHI.
LAURIES HOTEL.
FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE
FOR DARBAR.
APPLY EARLY.

Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

CHRISTMAS, 1902.
NEW YEAR, 1903.
BEYNONS, ATKINSON, & BOURJOIS
PERFUMES
at Rs. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8 and 2-4
ARE ACCEPTABLE
PRESENTS
FOR LADIES.

BEYNON & Co.,
ESPLANADE, FORT, BOMBAY.

E. N. ANTIA,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
3rd BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

BEST SADDLERY,
STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and
RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having been large Exporters to the East for many years of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK. Received per s.s. China, Fresh Stock of Small HAMS and BACON and CHEESE.

CLEARANCE SALE of WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELLERY, of all descriptions Charming Presents for the Season, 20 per cent. discount off our Nett Cash Prices.—H. VOGEL & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR EVENING WEAR.—Gent's Patent Leather DRESS PUMPS, Satin lined, Rs. 6. Gent's Patent Leather Oxford Lace Shoes, plain fronts, handsewn, for evening wear, Rs. 6-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR THE MILLION.—New Stock just received. Men's Tan Lace Shoes, The "Million," Rs. 3, and Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair. Sterling Value.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN Men's Best Quality Tan Oxford Lace Shoes, Rs. 5; Boots, Rs. 6-10. Latest and most fashionable shapes, entirely new stock.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

BOYS and GIRLS.—New Stock of Boys, and Girl's Boots and Shoes now on view, hard wearing qualities at Moderate Prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c., SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks Bags, &c., now on view. Splendid Selection. Moderate Prices All Leather Goods, Guaranteed Solid Leather. No Cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

RAPID and Satisfactory Preparation for LONDON ACCOUNTANCY and COMMERCIAL EXAMS. on Moderate Terms. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, 1o, Church Gate Street.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—J. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys at Annas 12 per lb.; Geese at Annas 12 per lb.; Ducks at Annas 7 per lb.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

[illegible] STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN [illegible] have OPENED their CORONA[TION] [illegible] DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to [illegible] all kinds of Photographic work. They [illegible] early 200 interesting Photographs of the recent [illegible] and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilman stores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Main Street, Poona.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,910,000

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PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

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SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

It will resist the action of CHLORINE, AMMONIA, and CAUSTIC SODA, NITRIC, ACETIC, SULPHURIC and MURIATIC ACIDS.

It will not blister under any heat whatsoever.

It is unaffected by Salt Air, Spray and Sea water.

It is elastic when dry, and will not crack or chip.

It preserves WOOD from the ravages of WHITE ANTS.

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Price and Samples on application.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
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STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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This is the LAST TIME we will give
Rs. 5,000.
Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers,
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—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
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WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time-keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

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Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN, Rs. 2.

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2 Do. „ 100 „	...	200
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200 Do. „ 5 „	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

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FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

THE BLOOD being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, it is important that it should be kept pure! If it contains vile poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby, and, settling upon important organs, such as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behoves everyone to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition. No matter what the symptoms may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the World-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has Thirty Years' Reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason for this being undoubtedly because this Wonderful Remedy does what it professes to do—it Cures, and Cures Permanently.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE — THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER KNOWN.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Ulcers, Bad Legs. Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a Safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the CAUSE from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

SOME RECENT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"THEY SAY THE CURE IS A MIRACLE."

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS WITH A BAD LEG.

Mr. William Riding, the proprietor of the Didsbury Hotel, Didsbury, near Manchester, writes: It is with great pleasure I write and tell you what a wonderful cure Clarke's Blood Mixture has made of my leg. I suffered for three years with a bad leg and tried almost every ointment there was, and was also under several doctors without deriving any benefit. The last doctor said he could do me no good and that I should have to go to the Manchester Infirmary and have all the bad flesh scraped away I really thought my leg would have to come off. I saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, but was no believer in advertised remedies, and was just on the eve of going to the infirmary when I decided to give it a trial. I took three large bottles, which entirely cured me, and shall never be tired of giving Clarke's Blood Mixture praise. Scores of travellers saw my leg when it was bad, and they say the cure is a miracle. I have been waiting to see if it would break out again before sending this testimonial, but I am now convinced it is a lasting cure."

ULCERATED LEGS.

ANOTHER SPLENDID CURE.

Mrs. T. Perkins, 38, Hanover-street, Sydenham S. E., writes: "It is with very great pleasure I write to tell you what a remarkable cure Clarke's Blood Mixture has made of my legs. I was for three years a great sufferer with ulcerated legs, and getting but little relief from the medical treatment I was receiving. My doctor advised me to go to the hospital, and I had made preparations to go, feeling I could do almost anything to get relief. A friend asked me to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, a relation of hers having received such benefit from it. I at once sent for a bottle and a pot of Clarke's Miraculous Salve, and after two doses of the mixture and applying the salve I felt better, and continued receiving relief in using it. I took three bottles in all, and in a short time I was feeling quite my old self again, and my legs are now quite well. I feel, I cannot speak too highly of Clarke's Blood Mixture and Salve, which have quite cured me. I have been waiting to see if it would break out again, but now I feel it is a complete cure. You may use my name in any way you please for the benefit of other sufferers."—July 5, 1902.

RHEUMATISM AND BLOOD DISORDER CURED.

"IT WORKS WONDERS."

Mr. S. Norman Harris, writing from the Transvaal Colony (Comet G. M. Coy., East Rand), says: "I write to inform you of the benefit I have derived from your world-famed Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some years ago when I was abroad I suffered rheumatism, and my blood got out of order. I used your Mixture which soon gave me relief and made a new man of me. Since my experience in this campaign in South Africa the old thing attacked me when on the veld. I used Clarke's Blood Mixture again and it had the same excellent effect as before. I can't say enough to praise this world-famed medicine; it works wonders on the human body."—June 3rd, 1902.

THE ONLY THING FOR ECZEMA.

A WHOLE FAMILY CURED.

Mr. C. A. J. Cook, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Faraday-road, North Kensington, W., writes: "I have suffered from birth with blotches, pimples and disfigurements of the face, and what I now find was 'Eczema,' by my five children having the same complaint. My two eldest sons, aged eleven and seven, were sent home from school in February, 1899, and I was asked not to send them again until they were better, as they could not be allowed to sit in the class with the other children. My wife took them to two hospitals, where they gave her ointment and told her not to wash them with soap and the blotches would go away. This was tried for seven months in vain; in fact, they became worse, and we began to think nothing would cure them; then my other three children broke out with the same kind of sores. They could all eat and drink well, which only seemed to feed the complaint

"When one day I was on a tramcar going to Tottenham with two of my children, a gentleman spoke to me, saying, 'Your children have Eczema very badly, and the only thing that will do them any good is Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I promised him before he left the tramcar that I would try it. My wife got a bottle from Harrod's Stores, and we all commenced taking it. After we had taken three bottles my children and myself began to lose all the blotches and pimples; and now we have quite different complexions, the Eczema having disappeared I think the least we can do is to praise Clarke's Blood Mixture for the great cure it has effected with us all.

"As I see thousands of people suffering with Eczema and blotches, you may use this in any way you think fit, and quote these six cases, telling of the benefit my children gained by taking notice of what a stranger said to me about Clarke's Blood Mixture."

"TURNED OUT INCURABLE."

TWO YEARS SUFFERING WITH ABSCESSES.

Mr. Fox Morton, 20, Back Oak-street, Heckmondwike, writes: "I have much pleasure in praising Clarke's Blood Mixture, as I have received great benefit from it. I suffered terribly with abscesses, having seven of them, and could get no relief for two years. I was taken to the Infirmary, and after 13 weeks' treatment was turned out incurable, and given up by several Doctors. A kind friend having heard of the wonderful effect of Clarke's Blood Mixture advised me to try it. I did so, and after one bottle I was able to sit up in bed; so I continued with it, and gradually got stronger. When I had taken six bottles I was able to walk without sticks. I am pleased to say I am quite well now, and have been working twelve months."—Dec. 17, 1901

SOLDIER CURED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Corporal O. W. Maule, 4th Durham Light Infantry, writing from South Africa, says: "I can highly recommend Clarke's Blood Mixture as, after suffering for over two years with a bad leg, it cured me completely. I have had only three bottles."—July 3rd, 1902.

For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE cannot be too highly recommended. Remember this Wonderful Medicine will cure both severe and slight cases of

SCURVY, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, OLD SORES, SORES ON THE NECK, BAD LEGS, ULCERATED SORES, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

AND OTHER BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Ask for

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

And Beware of Worthless Imitations and Substitutes.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,

480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay,

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR BUYING NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,

CARBONS, RIBBONS, AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The Bombay mails of 6th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 3/4	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 ex	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/8	- 1 16

SILVER—

Spot in London	21 5/16	- 3/16
2 months hence	22 5/16	- 3/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	- 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1/2	+ 1/2
Berlin	20 44 1/2	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4 86 3/4	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	
6 „ „ „	3 3/4 pr ct	
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	+ 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 9-16 Dec.-Jan. Tone flat.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 8d.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed—Linseed Bold 44 1-4. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone steady.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4 54 — 2 Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 31,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4 45	4 45	4 45	4 46	4 47
— 4	— 4	— 4	— 3	— 3

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4 48	4 48	4 48	4 43
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	46,000 bales.
„ Do. last year	36,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
„ Continent	23,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 65 — 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8 43 — 6
Do. do. March	8 24 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16
Futures month of March	8 23 — 3
Do. June	8 39 — 4
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 18th December, 1902:—

Cotton	Nil	
Wheat	2,456	cwts.
Linseed	727	„
Rapeseed	943	„
Gingellyseed	26,502	„
Poppyseed	648	„
Groundnuts	95	„
Castorseed	899	„
Rice	6,296	„
Myrabollams	2,135	„
Cottonseed	23,154	„

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

THE very unseasonable weather referred to in our last mail report has not altogether disappeared There has been little rain reported during the week but in parts of Berar and Khandeish districts cloudy weather still continues, and this is not satisfactory for maturing the crops. However, up to the present time there is only slight damage expected to the cotton plants, and the general reports state that prospects for the rabi crops are good. In the Punjab the winter rains are now required especially for wheat, but none has yet fallen in that province. Good accounts continue to be received from Gujerat and Kathiawar, where the cotton plants are flourishing and all crops are doing well. In the Southern Deccan and Dharwar more rain has fallen, and we learn that rabi crop prospects are generally good. In the local cotton market spot purchases have been on a fairly good scale daily throughout the week. Shippers to Europe are in the market covering December shipments, and the demand has run chiefly on the higher classes of Berar cotton and on Bengals. The recent rains will probably effect the classification of cotton now arriving in the up-country markets, and the previous arrivals in Bombay have consequently been enquired for. Prices of Berars have improved some Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy while Bengals have increased only about Re. 1 per candy on the week. For forward delivery there has been some business reported in the Sutta markets, especially in Broach, of which description the Marwaries were at one time good buyers. But latterly business has slackened off somewhat in an easier market. Exporters are doing little for forward delivery. The local mills continue to buy against their immediate requirements, but their purchases are not an important factor in the market at present. For Japan, also, the enquiry is very small for ready deliveries, and we hear of little doing for forward. The Japan mills are being amply supplied by the Chinese cotton crop, and are not likely to come to Bombay for their requirements at present. Broach and similar good stapled descriptions may be shipped later on in the season. The fluctuations reported during the week in American cotton have had little influence on our local markets. The recent rise is apparently due to speculative manipulations, and if a higher range of prices can be obtained by these means, in the immediate future, the present short age of receipts at the U. S. ports can easily be accounted for.

In the Seeds markets business was not active during the past week. Linseed has been unsettled for ready delivery on account of the December Sutta settlement which fell due during the week. At the close the tone is firm at Rs. 8-5-0, and the new crop is also firm for April-May delivery at Rs. 7-13-6, following home advices. Rapeseed remains quiet with a small ready business passing, but forward rates are nominal with nothing doing. Poppyseed is firm at Rs. 8-5-0 with little offering, and new crop is also firm, with buyers at Rs. 7-9-0, April-May. Castorseed is quiet with nothing doing ready or forward. The Groundnuts market is steady at about Rs. 25-12-0 for January-February delivery, with very little business reported, Gingelly Seed rates have further declined in a quiet market. Arrivals continue large, and the demand is freely met by sellers. Maize firmed up to Rs. 20 with some enquiry to fill up December shipments. but is quieter at the close at Rs. 19-8-0, and no fresh orders coming to hand.

The Freight market has eased a little during the week, owing to arrangements having been made by charterers to complete December engagements, and the slight excitement reported last mail has quite disappeared. Rates are now offerd for certain ports December shipments, and the market has ruled quiet with little enquiry from shippers, the principal engagements reported being for ready cotton shipments. For forward loading 14s is still quoted by sellers for January to May, picked ports, but bookings are reported at 13s. 6d., January-February, and 13s. 9d. for Hull, February, to May, and at these rates buyers are scarce. At or about 13, however large lines could be booked. Shipments of Cotton Seed are again largely in evidence this year, and this article of export now plays a very great part in ruling the course of the Freight market. The tone at the close is quiet with little doing. Three steamers are reported fixed for December loading since last mail left. The liners are making little change in rates. The Austrian Lloyds quotes 19s., December, and 16s., January to May, with bookings reported for December and January. The Rubattino Company's December steamer sails to-morrow. They are not selling for January, and are quoting 15s. 6d. Seeds, 16s. 6d. Cotton, February to May. The Hansa Line is not reported as booking forward this week.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 13th December, compared with the previous week:—

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	1,28,0?9	Increase
Other Deposits	28,60,439	Increase.
Credits Undrawn	3,35,770	Increase.
LIABILITIES.		
Government Securities	10,15,997	Decrease.
Other Authorised Securities	63,085	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	75,451	Increase.
Loans do.	2,58,917	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	41,036	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	2,92,233	Increase.
Cash	43,47,330	Increase.

The above figures show a decline in the Demand of 34 1-4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 16th December, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Demand	32 1-2 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	32 „	Decrease.
Do. Branches	7 2-4 „	Increase.
Government Deposits	5 1-2 „	Do.
Bank's Investments	4 1-4 „	Decrease.

The Bank of Madras weekly statement shows a decline of Rs. 4 3-4 lakhs in the cash balance compared with the previous week. On Thursday morning the Bank rate in Calcutta was raised one per cent, to 5 per cent. per annum, but in Bombay and Madras the rate has remained unchanged at 4 per cent per annum. However, the season for higher Bank rates is rapidly approaching, and the other Presidency Banks will probably soon follow the lead given by the Bank of Bengal. The rise in Calcutta is locally attributed to a short supply of Councils, and withdrawals for Burmah and also for the Delhi Durbar. The Money market here continues fairly easy. Call money is still quoted at 2 per cent and the rate for two months fixed deposit is unchanged at 3 percent. The discount market is firm, and many bills are out at 6 percent.

The mail of the 5th December brings £100,000 silver and £20,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,90,000
Bombay	„	47,20,000
Madras	„	1 20,000
	Rs.	62,30,000

The mail of the 12th December brings £120,000 silver and £20,0,0 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	54,40,000
Bombay	„	7,30 000
Madras	„	30 000
	Rs.	62,00,000

The mail of the 19th December brings £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,70,000
Bombay	„	31,80,000
Madras	„	4 80,000
	Rs.	60,30,000

Council again Bills were allotted at 1s. 4 1-32d., but whereas last week tenders received only 6 per cent. the minimum rate received 46 per cent. on Wednesday of this week. The amount for next allotment remains unaltered at sixty lakhs. An extra allotment of Rs. 30,000 is advised at 1s. 4 1-16d. to-day.

The Sterling Exchange market has ruled quiet during the past week. There has been no change to record in the daily quotations for Bank Paper for ready delivery, which have been 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic Transfer and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Demand, with occasionally one-thirty-second better. For all January 1s. 4 1-32d. Telegraph Transfer and 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand is generally quoted, but an advance of one-thirty-second on these rates is now only available for the end of January to 15th February, and is not general for any delivery. In mercantile paper the current rate of 1s. 4 1-4d. is quoted for December-January. For early February 1s. 4 9-32d. 15th, February to 15th March 1s. 4 1-4d., 15th March to 15th April 1s. 4 7-32d., and 15th April-May 1s. 4 3-16d. Business is still limited, and only a moderate amount of bills has been forthcoming during the week, while the enquiry for Bank paper is on small lines.

The 3 1-2 per cent, Government Paper market has shown no new features since last mail left. Opening at Rs. 97-7 for the settlement of the 5th January a slight rally took place, the rate was advanced to Rs. 97-10 and again declined to Rs. 97-5. The advance in the Bank rate in Calcutta had no effect locally, and the market, at present, shows little signs of any decided tendency either way. The bazaar manipulators are operating freely but the small fluctuations lately observed seem sufficient to satisfy their requirements. Calcutta offers no inducement to extend operations either way, and the transactions reported in the bazaar are chiefly on account of the option dealers. The better prospects, about which we have heard so much lately, are not yet sufficiently in evidence to assist the Bulls in raising prices, and it is quite possible that higher Bank rates may soon help the "bears." The 3 per cent Government Paper is now quoted 85.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101
4 per cent „ „	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	1932	102
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	98 1-2
4 per cent „	1940	100
5 per cent „	Tansa	114 1-2
5 per cent „	Sanitary	113
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1959	99 1-2
4 per cent „	1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar silver, ex duty, Ready		56-8
Do. do	1st Settlement	56-12
Do. do	2nd do.	56-3
English Bar gold, Ready		24-0-6

The Silver market has been fairly active since last mail, and a good business is reported at fluctuating rates. There is a good demand from up-country and also from Calcutta, and a large off-take from the Banks has taken place. At the close the market is steady at our quotations. Gold is quiet with little business reported.

In the Piece Goods market there is no special change to report in the bazar this week. Prices remain unchanged and deliveries are fair. No indent business is reported to have been done. Demand from up-country continues indifferent, and buyers are not disposed to operate for forward deliveries.

The local Yarn market has revived during the week under report, and with the rise in Silver and China Exchange, which took place in the early part of the week, a fairly active business was put through. Sales to the extent of 20,000 to 25,000 bales were reported for forward deliveries, from January to April, at a rise of about 1-16th to 1-8th over the lowest prices lately reached. At the close the tone is again quieter with the renewed fall in silver reported from London. In the Metal market the tone of Copper and Yellow Metal has been quiet but steady, and no forward business is reported. Local stocks are small which keeps the market steady, but arrivals are expected about the middle of January. Advices from home note a slight decline in Copper. In Iron the market is steady, and business is done in Steel and G. C. sheets. Spelter and Quicksilver are firm and sales reported on a moderate scale. Tinplates declining with no business offered.

In English Coals a small sale of South Yorkshire is reported at 13s. and of Scotch at 12s. In Bengal Coal a large line is reported sold for early next year shipment of Deshargur and Jardine at Rs. 12 and Rs. 11, respectively.

The Share market is quiet Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,297 1-2 to Rs. 1,300 during the week. Commercials are quoted Rs. 50. In mill shares Manockjee Petits have declined to Rs. 1,725, and have again improved to Rs. 1,740. Centrals have advanced to Rs. 1,505 and Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 660. Davids are quiet at Rs. 220, Standards unchanged at Rs. 270. Currimbhais weak at Rs. 560. Morarjees and Sholapurs quiet at Rs. 1,580 and Rs. 1,675, respectively, Chinas have declined to Rs. 45. Sassoon Cotton to Rs. 660. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs 280. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 101. James Greaves at Rs. 190. Connaughts are unchanged at Rs. 350 and Howard and Bullough quiet at Rs. 330. Press shares are steady. Indians have changed hands at Rs. 157 1-2 to Rs. 160. Mofussils at Rs. 451 1-4. New Berars are steady at 560. Volkarts are in demand at Rs. 995. In Railway Companies Taptis are steady at Rs. 430. Amnerabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 537 1-2. In miscellaneous list Bombay-Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 6,775. Badhams steady at Rs. 153. Kemps unchanged at Rs. 245. Treachers quiet at Rs. 605. Port Cannings steady at Rs. 425, and Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do		1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do		170
Marks 3 do do		138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		117 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „		163 1-2
Japan 30 „ „		170

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97-7
1st Settlement	Rs.	97-5

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		8 5
Forward April-May		7 13
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12 to	5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward		6 5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		8 5
Forward April-May		7 9
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready		26 8
Forward April-May.		24 9
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby A.		35 12
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready		37 4
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec-Jan.		36 8
25 „ „		36 12
50 „ „		34 8
Black Kutnee		32 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	29,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
4 45	4 45	4 46	4 46

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4 47	4 48	4 48	4 48	4.43

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	...	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	167	159	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	167	159	...	do
Belati, M G	178	173	...	do
Khandesh (M G)	...	167	...	do
Dharangaum Poolgaum	181	175	...	do
Oomra good staple	186	180	175	do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	181	175	...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do	209	...	193	25 Mar.

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week	43,133
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Dec.	221,147
Shipments for the week, to Europe	18,816
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	5
Total	18,821

Shipments from 1st Octobr to 17th December,

Europe	60,138
Japan	4,985
China	1,600
Coast Ports	2,417
Total	69,140
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	7,193
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,124

Week's Receipts of produce in Bombay.

Cotton	48,647	Bales.
Wheat	53,753	cwts.
Linseed	9,714	„
Rapeseed	3,265	„
Gingellyseed	169,468	„
Poppyseed	3,653	„
Groundnuts	532	„
Castorseed	20,860	„
Rice	39,390	„
Myrabollams	13,361	„
Cottonseed	64,871	„

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	99 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	22 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,100 0,0, decrease £500 000; Public deposits £9,800 000, increase £340,000; Other deposits £36,700,000, decrease £990,000; Other Securities £27,600,000, decrease £800,000; Notes and Gold £20,500,000, decrease £500,000; The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th December.

Members of the Delhi contingent will parade at Grant Road Railway station at 1 p.m., to-day (Saturday) in full and complete marching order with arms and kit.

Great coats will be issued at the station to those proceeding to-day, others must apply for the same.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th December.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday next, the 22nd instant.

All members are urgently requested to attend.

2. F and G Companies will parade on Monday next the 22nd instant at St Mary's College Grounds at 8-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

3. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No. 5165 Vol L. Hopworth.

5. A Company has been divided into four Sections as under:—

No. 1 SECTION.

Sergt P J Boylette	Vol A W Dodds
Corpl H Fitzpatrick	Vol A E H Kane
Lce-Corpl H Wilkins	Vol R Turner
Vol W Boylette	Vol W G R Alfrey
Vol F Smith	Vol A G Johnstone
Vol L D Burns	

No. 2 SECTION.

Sergt J Moore	Vol T H Osborne
Corpl G Clarke	Vol C E Maloney
Lce-Corpl D J Otto	Vol V G Kip
Vol E Catley	Vol J West
Vol G E Vowles	

No. 3 SECTION.

Sergt J R Miller	Vol F C Higgins
Corpl J Andren	Vol M Fern
Lce-Corpl E M King	Vol J Guidera
Vol J E C Boyd	Vol R Macfarlane
Vol S F Fearn	

No. 4 SECTION.

Sergt J R O'Niel	Vol J Pinto
Corpl F T Gidney	Vol G A Dyer
Lce-Corpl C B Fido	Vol E Meyers
Vol C Ives	Vol J Gillespie

6. The Battalion will parade on Friday next the 26th instant, for the purpose of lining the Streets on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter. Dress—Review Order.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BIG FIRE AT SURAT.

A destructive fire broke out at Surat on Thursday evening at about 5 o'clock in Malek's Wada, near Nowsari Bhagal. The fire originated in a toddy shop, and spread so rapidly that nearly seventy-five thatched huts, twelve to fifteen shops of the Nawsari Bhaghal bazaar and a flour mill, situated behind, were ablaze within a very short space of time. The Assistant Collector, Mr. A. D. Brown, manager of the Bombay Bank, Mr. Page, City Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Lakhia, and several members of the Municipal Corporation arrived on the scene and rendered every possible assistance to the Municipal Secretary and the Superintendent of Fire Brigade, who were exerting themselves in checking the progress of the flames. But, owing to the combustible nature of the huts and the want of water, the flames spread rapidly, and a panic was caused in the locality, as it was once feared that the outbreak would result in the destruction of the whole bazar. Strenuous efforts were made to avert this catastrophe by the men of the Fire-brigade, and, fortunately for the City, they succeeded in their endeavour. The fire was got under control at about 8 p. m. Besides the destruction of the huts and the flour mill, six bullocks tethered in one of the huts, were burnt to death. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts except in the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Neemuch and Saugor where a brisk rise has taken place. It is more nearly normal over the whole country than it has been for some time. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 7° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri and 5° to 12° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Secunderabad and Negapatam. The minimum continues to be in large to very large excess in almost all districts. The temperature ranged from 91° at Khandwa and Cochin to 40° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Jaipur, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona, Bijapur, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in very light showers fell at Malegaon and Poona.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure exists on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin but it is of little or no importance.

E. J. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	11	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	3	5	11
Total	25	24	106
Total plague deaths to date	121,705	101,161	
Same date last year	33	30	121

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COMBER—December 19, at Pali Hill, Bandora, Bombay, the wife of Edward Comber, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTH.

WHITE KING—December 11, at Summer Hill, Simla, the wife of L White King, Esq. I C S, of twins (boy and girl).

MARRIAGE.

SHEEN—MUST—December 15, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev G A Ford, Austin Gee Sheen, to Martha Must, relict of Surgeon W H Must, of Allahabad.

A. FREDOON & Co.,

WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,

Made on Instalment System.

ALICE BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING APPLY TO

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BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bombay, Colaba, July, 1899.

I have much pleasure in recommending Messrs SHAPURJI & Co. as Purveyors. They have SUPPLIED me with all my PROVISIONS for some months past, and given me entire satisfaction.

A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 2-53m. 3-12a., Low water, 9-15m., 8-53a.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Bombay Races, Second Extra Meeting.

Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Practice evolutions.

Departure of Bombay Volunteer Contingent for Delhi, special train from Colaba, 1-55 p. m.

Amateur's Cinematograph Company's Entertainment, Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty, in aid of Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital, 8-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 3 42m., 4-15a. Low water, 10-17m., 4-50a.

Bombay Hunt, Parel.

Bullock cart drivers' competition, Dhobi Wada, 4 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Seychelles per extra s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., on Monday, the 22nd inst. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Unkasi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 24th inst.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL.—On the first of November last, there were 27 horses, 151 bullocks, and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November 71 horses, 99 bullocks, 3 cows, 3 buffaloes, 2 she-goats and 32 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 56 horses, 118 bullocks, 3 cows, 3 buffaloes, and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 4 cases among horses, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 1 case among she-goats and 11 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—17 horses, 2 bullocks, 4 cows, 4 buffaloes, 2 calves, 2 she-goats, 1 deer, 18 dogs, 1 monkey, 1 turkey 1 cat and 4 parrots.

EQUOPATHY.—Its perusal will cause revolution in the present medical system, and the reader will be a doctor for himself and his family. No medicine will do good unless it has the power of bringing about an equilibrium of animal heat, which is a necessary condition for good health and for curing diseases. It explains how and why a certain medicine does good to some persons and harm to others. Book supplied Post-free for 8 As. postage stamps. Mr. Gadgil cures diseases by "Personal Powers" alone. "Kamalarka" cures piles, granulations, hysteria, female complaints, etc. Price Re. one a bottle, Mr. Gadgil's Dispensary, Kandewadi, Keshavji Naik's Chawl, Girgaum Post—Balka Kallianji and Co and M. T. Madon and Co., near Crawford Market, V. Vallabhdas and Co., Pydhoni Tram Junction, Bombay.—Advt.

ROBBING THE PIR-IMAM OF A MOSQUE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Peerkhan Ijotulla Khan and Alumshah Totashah, both Pathans, were charged by Sub-Inspector Turner with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 627 belonging to one Abdul Wahab Mojan, pir-imam of the Mogul Mohalla Mosque. The evidence showed that the accused used to live in the mosque. About three weeks ago they suddenly disappeared from the mosque. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant, who on examining his box, found his ornaments missing. A report was made to the Police, who on enquiries ascertained that the accused had absconded to Ajmere, where they were subsequently arrested. The accused in their defence urged that on their arrival in Bombay they had given complainant Rs. 500 in cash for safe custody. When they asked for the return of their money, as they wanted to leave Bombay, the complainant gave them the ornaments. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to eight months' rigorous imprisonment each.

FROM THEATRE TO JAIL.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keiffe charged Dhondu Luxmon, a compositor in the "Times of India," with the theft of Rs. 290 in currency notes belonging to Ramchandra Hanmanta, a fresh arrival from up-country. On the 15th instant, complainant came to Bombay from Kumta in Karwar and the same night went to a theatre near Bori Bunder in the company of the accused. From the theatre both went to complainant's room and slept there. The following morning at about six o'clock complainant got up and found that the accused had left the room. He next examined his coat pocket and found a bundle of currency notes valued at Rs. 290 missing. He informed the police, who eventually arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 110 in currency notes and Rs. 4-1-6 in cash from one Nathibai residing at Jacob Circle. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 180, in default, to undergo a further term of two months' hard labour in jail. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 174-14-6 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

KHANDALLA NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—Though we have far advanced in the cold weather season, yet it is not at all cold. The weather has assumed a monsoonish aspect with constant drizzles of rain, and every thing looks like the beginning of the real monsoon. The days are neither warm nor cold but nice, cool and enjoyable. I am informed that a party of Lord Northcote's guests have arrived here to-day to visit the celebrated Karli caves. It is needless for me to say that tourists from every part of the world come here to see them owing to their wonderful grandeur and beauty. I would here suggest that those who have time to see them should not lose the opportunity of visiting them. I might here call the attention of all the Durbar visitors who may feel inclined to visit the Buddhist caves in India to come to Khandalla and arrange to get a good conveyance for the excursion which could not occupy more than four hours.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer China, to Marseilles and London:—

Parker Mr W	Nasiruddin Mr
Torrey Dr and Mrs	Alah Buksh Mr
Wood Mr and Mrs T F W	Abdullah Mr
Hennessey Mr	Cunningham Mr R
Well Mrs and infant	Vickers Capt C
Clements Lieut M L S	Holdich Lt
Kittener Mr H	Pickering Mr J
Fashuddin Mr H	George Mr F S S

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 27th December, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p. m. on Monday, 22nd December, 1902, 2nd Entries close at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ANOTHER ALLEGED WILL FORGERY CASE.

Jetha Visram, Rattansey Virji, Jairam Hansraj, and Ganaji Jetha, all Hindoos, were charged—accused No. 1 with the forgery of the will of Gopal Visram, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with abetment of the forgery. They were further charged with perjury and using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3; and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia for the other accused.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the jury on behalf of accused Nos. 2 and 4, said his learned friend Mr. Davar had so thoroughly gone into the case that there was but little left for him to say. He asked the jury if the story told by the prosecution was one which any reasonable men could believe. When a man was going to commit a fraud, to forge a will, would he go about the town telling people, old and young, that he was going to forge a will? He was said to have told people in the bazar that he was going to commit the fraud. If the accused had escaped from a lunatic asylum, it was possible he might have done so; but it was incredible that a man in his senses would go about committing a fraud and collecting witnesses against himself at every step he took. Why should he go about asking people to be witnesses against him? The prosecution had stated no reason for keeping back Hurdus Hirji, the man who laid the information in the case. There was a split in the caste, and the prosecution had arisen from the caste difference. All the circumstances of the case went to show that the will was a genuine one, and that it was executed in the room of Gopal Visram, where he was ill.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, read the charges laid against the accused and the sections of the Penal Code bearing upon those charges. The case for the prosecution was that the will which was propounded by accused No. 2, purporting to be the will of Gopal Visram, was a forged will; and that it was forged by accused No. 1 making the signature of Gopal Visram some time after the death of the deceased testator. It was a singular circumstance that, about the time of the death of Gopal Visram, no mention whatever was made of the existence of the will although the witnesses to the will, and others who were alleged to know all about it, resided in the same chawl as the deceased. Another circumstance relied upon by the prosecution was this. Why should not the deceased, a man of means, who had clerks at his disposal, have called in a respectable solicitor to make his will instead of a young man, who had no legal knowledge whatever? Another important piece of evidence brought forward by the prosecution was the two letters alleged to have been written by accused No. 2, which disclosed how the fraud was hatched by three of the accused, how the alleged forged will was written by accused No. 1, how it was attested, what the plans and aims of the accused were, etc. If the jury believed the letters were genuine, they were told to give due weight thereto in their consideration of the whole case. Four persons who had attested the will, and the writer of it, had come forward to say that it was not a genuine transaction, that the will was a forged one, and in their consideration of the case the jury were told to enquire, what motive could these persons have in concocting a false story to ruin the accused persons. One of them was a boy of sixteen or seventeen, and the jury were told to consider what possible motive he could have had in giving false evidence against the accused. His Lordship explained at some length the law with regard to the evidence of accomplices, and told the jury to consider their verdict.

The jury retired to their room to consider their verdict. On their return into court after three-quarters of an hour, the foreman stated that the jury unanimously found all the prisoners guilty. His Lordship sentenced the first two accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years each and the other two for two years each.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Leharuchand Dyachund and six others, one of them a Hindu female, were then placed at the bar on charges of forging a valuable document and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, on behalf of the first accused, applied that his client be admitted to bail. The learned counsel said that the whole object of the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, to which he referred, was to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial. In this case affidavits had been filed for the prosecution to show that the accused, if liberated, would tamper with the witnesses. That was, said the learned counsel, no ground for refusing bail. On the other hand, the accused had clearly shown, in the affidavits filed on his behalf, that he would be greatly hampered in his defence by being kept in jail. It was the invariable practice of this court to grant bail except in murder cases.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, opposed the application. He said the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code quoted by his learned friend did not apply to this case.

His Lordship admitted the first accused to bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 4,000 were to be cash, and sureties for Rs. 6,000.

As the hearing of the case was likely to go beyond the holidays the trial was postponed until 11 o'clock on the 9th January next.

The Sessions were then adjourned till the 9th January.

A CURRENCY NOTE TRANSACTION.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Power charged Nema Poormal, a Marwari, with cheating Kankubai, a Marwari woman, in respect of a currency note for Rs. 500. Complainant said that she came to Bombay on the 15th instant from Roha, where she had been in the company of her son Mala, aged 15, and the accused to receive her share of some property. Accused helped her in the settlement of her business, and out of the Rs. 685 which she received as her share, she paid him Rs. 25 for his trouble. The money consisted of a currency note for Rs. 500 and eleven pieces for Rs. 10 each, the rest being in silver. On her arrival in Bombay she sent her son Mala in the company of the accused to get all the twelve currency notes changed into six note of Rs. 100 each. Accused took Mala to the Marwari Bazar and got ten notes for Rs. 10 each converted into one for Rs. 100. He took the boy to some other shops, but he could not change the Rs. 500 note. The boy did not know how to read and write and accused evidently put three currency notes into a bag, which the boy tied round his waist, and both went home to the complainant. In the evening complainant went with her son to one Santokchand Hansaji in Sutar Chawl. She asked Santokchand if he could get her five notes for Rs 100 each to which he said yes. Upon this the boy gave the three pieces to Santokchand telling him to take the one for Rs. 500. Santokchand said there was none for Rs 500. They all then set out in search of the accused, and found him at his house in Hanuman Lane. Accused at first denied all knowledge of the note. Eventually he offered to compromise the matter, and pass a hundi for Rs. 500 in favour of complainant's son. Complainant, however, would not trust the accused, and Vaga Doongaji, accused's cousin, opened an account for Rs. 500 with Santokchand and passed a "hundi" for the same amount in favour of complainant's son. But the next day complainant and Santokchand received notices from accused's solicitor upon which she made a complaint to the police. The defence was that Mala did not hand over the bundle of notes to the accused. At about 11 p. m. that night he was forcibly taken to a house in Sutar Chawl where he was insulted by some Mahomedans and Marwaris, who told him that they were policemen. He was kept in the house till 3 a. m., and they threatened to kill him, upon which he opened the account and passed the "hundi." He knew nothing of the matter. The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday at the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present: The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. C. Macrae Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Col. H. D. Olivier, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

THE NAGPADA SCHEME.

Consideration was given to the report of the Reclamation Committee No. IV dated 17th December 1902 as regards the Police Hospital on the 1st Nagpada. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the consideration of the subject was postponed.

WATERING STREETS.

The Trustees considered the engineer's estimate amounting to Rs. 1,641 for watering Gilder and Souter Streets and the road north of the Souter Street from 1st November 1902 to 31st March 1903, which was recommended for acceptance by the chairman.

It was resolved on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hughes to take counsel's opinion whether under section 306 of the Municipal Act the Board was entitled to ask the Municipal Commissioner to take over those streets.

The meeting was adjourned after transacting some other business.

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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
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Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS *for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9 p.m., on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1902, should be addressed to "The CAMP of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, DELHI," until 12th January, 1903, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay.*

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 16th December, 1902.

BRANDIES.

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	Per Dozen. Rs. a.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY, 15 years old...	76 0
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, 3 Stars...	47 0
Do. do. 2 Stars...	40 0
Do. do. 1 Star ...	34 0
HENNISSEY'S 1 Star	39 0
Do. 2 Stars	44 0
Do. 3 Stars......	45 8

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D. MERWAN & Co.,
D. MACROPOLO & Co.,
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & CO.
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A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases. Infallibly cures fres and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.
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If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MACINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MACINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J G Metcalf, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain J B Peabhoy, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,929 tons, Captain J Campbell, will sail to-day, for Marseilles and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Dundee, 2,572 tons, Captain M Baillie, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Kinley, 2,411 tons, Captain F H Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Elsa, 1,702 tons, Captain P Seronwaldt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 5th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain J A Radcliffe, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 358 cases opium, 37 horses, and the following passengers:—Mrs Gray, Miss Legan, Mr F Neinnitt, Mr and Mrs Williams and 2 children, two Misses Spooner, Rev Mr Waller, Mr E W Mason, Mr Beanmont, Mr Murcott, Captain Paller, ten natives and 74 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Aitken, Miss Osworth and two children, 2nd Lieut F R Barff, Mr W S Blythe, Dr T V Campbell, Mrs Campbell and infant, Lieut H Cornes, Miss Lawson, Miss C M Irvin Day, Miss McIrvin Day, Miss E De Pree, 2nd Lieut D G M Dundas, Mrs A Elliott, Lieut and Mrs R C Goodfellow, Mrs E M Grewer, Mr Hampson, Mr McDonough Lieut E S Hancock, Captain A J N Howard, Mrs Vesey, Lieut S T Hayley, 2nd Lieut W L Hogg, Mr Van Ess, Mr G H Houghton, Lieut G R Hughes, Major and Mrs L W C Kerrich, Captain P S Lewis, Major T T Macan, Miss W Y E MacDougall, Mrs G W Maxwell, Lieut Col W G Massy, Dr Shaw McLaren, Mrs McLaren and infant, Lieut Col K Moore, Dr R Morrison, Mrs and Miss H W Pike, 2nd Lieut G A Praed, Mr C E B Robinson, 2nd Lieut W N Ryves, Miss F Smith, Major Thornton, Lieut and Mrs E H Waring, Miss Waring and two children, and Miss Frances Wilton.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Imperatrix s	Bellen	Trieste, Dec 23
	Olympia s	Osborn	Glasgow, Nov 15
	Kenley s	Parker	Calcutta, Dec 7
	Elsa s	Seroonwadt	Mauritius, Dec 5
	R I M S Hardinge	Baugh	Rangoon, Dec 12
	R I M S Mayo	Fletcher	Aden, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ischia s	Muzio	Hongkong
	Orissa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta
	Okhla s	Skinner	Calcutta, &c
	City of Dundee s	Baillie	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Imani, Peabhoy, for Antwerp.
" City of Vienna, Campbell, Marseilles via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Egypt, for London, &c.
" Olympia, for Marseilles and Liverpool,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ DECEMBER 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived yesterday evening.

LONDON DECEMBER 18

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, DECEMBER 19.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Tientsin (Extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P and O. Company's ss. Parramatta is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at daylight on Monday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—8,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales twist waste, J M Rahimtoola; 60 bales cotton waste, A M Moortooja; 250 bales cotton fly and waste, N Peerbhoy; 2,250 cwt cottonseed, K Oonersey; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Abergeldie s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassim and Co; 325 bales hemp, P Baimji; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, J A Begbie and Co; 26,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co; 110 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 9 cases stuffed birds, H A dool Bari; 2,000 cwt bonemeal M Jamal.

Egypt s—10 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce; 3,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—7,597 cwt teelseed and 2,009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 141 cwt coir yarn and 35 cwt tamarind, Tyabji and Co.

Epsom s—6,000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Australia s—4,500 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AYRE.

Kt Templar s—5,000 cwt maize, 2,400 cwt linseed and 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrooke Tejpal and Co; 100 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 1,850 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—50 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 475 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Gaidum and Co; 507 cwt gingellyseed; A Blascheck and Co; 935 bales cotton, h Spinner and Co, 300 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 400 cwt gum, H Virdbar; 619 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund; 1,000 cwt Mowraseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 20.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes,

627-01—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Co, Ld vs Abdul Hoosein Allibhoy—Smetham B and N, settled.
632-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Waghji Kallianji and another vs Bai Jovalbai and others.
748-02—D D Romer—Ambalal Oomedram vs Nardabai widow and another.
617-02—Mulla and M—Kika Khooshal and another vs Maneckchand Girdhar and others—Molvi H and M
556-02—Crawford B and Co—Vithaldas Narondas vs Balmookoon Runchoredas and others.
582-02—Matubhai J M—The Bombay Flour Mill Co, Ld vs Abu Hajee Suleman Tar Mahomed and others.
617-02—Hiralal D—Narotamdas Nermidas vs Premji Keshowjee—R N Motabhoy.
661-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Custoor Megbraj vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W.
681-02—Madhowjee V—Thakar Canji Dwarkadas vs Abdeali Abdul Gaffor and others—Bicknell M and M.
683-02—Nanu and H—Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha and others vs The Peeru Mahomed Manufacturing Co Ld
689-02—P P Mehta—Ebrahim bin Oomer Almoli vs Abdul Razak Tarsj Isbmus.
692-02—Little and Co—Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs Hajee Abdulla Ali—Mantri and B.
571-02—R P Mehta—Moosa Mahomed Halavey vs Ghuchi Essub Rassul and others.
687-02—Daphtary and F—Motilal Jugnidas vs Jugjiwan Heerjee Balkrishna—V N K.

Undefended New Long Causes.

569-02—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas vs Kaderbhai Mahomedbhoy.
624-02—Matubhoy J and M—Balchand Kaniram vs Chottalal Lallubhai and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

43-02—In person—Sundrabai and others vs Rao Bahadur Ir Krishnarao V Dhurandhar and others.
44-02—In person—Daljit Sukhraj vs J B Fernandes—Daphtary and F.
46-02—In person—Dewraj Nagsey vs Muljee Inderjee and another.
47-02—In person—Doorgaprasad Shivdayal vs Radhabai widow and others.
48-02—In person—Doorgaprasad Shivdayal vs Daurell Jaffer.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 21st DECEMBER.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns—226, 157, 553 and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev R H Gundry.
Hymns—51, 49 and 174.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Collections are for Church expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church)

11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Preacher the Rev C F W Hatchell.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—124, 324 and 217.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—53, 52 and 324.
Offertories during the day for the Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev Canon Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service (St. Andrew's Church.) Rev J Henderson.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. Alex S. Crichton, M.A.
Hymns—18, 528, 29 and 339. Psalm 143 2nd version.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

Psalm—68 v. 18 tune 66.
Hymns—161 2nd tune, 170 and 312.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—25 1st v. tune 201.
Hymns—26 2nd tune, 86 and 52.
Anthem—Thine O'Lord in the Greatness.
Collection for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—320, 612, 313 and 274.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—537, 21 and 463.
Anthem—Peace I give unto you.—Macaee.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—50 and 335.
5-20 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—217, 28 and 52.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Tovey.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Nicholson.
Alms for Church expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—48, 313 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—193, 217 and 353.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE Address from the Throne read on the prorogation of Parliament is neither better nor worse than the usual character of the statements which his Majesty's ministers put into the mouth of the Sovereign on such occasions. Its main characteristic is a spirit of undue optimism, but ministers are the last persons in the world to reflect dissatisfaction with their own policy. The King's speech suggests a much better state of things in South Africa than actually exists there, or is likely to be visible for a long time to come. Much is hoped from the visit of the Colonial Secretary to the new colonies; but if affairs had been shaping unmistakably well for the future, there would have been no necessity to despatch Mr. Chamberlain on a mission to spy out the land and to smooth over difficulties. The trouble with Venezuela though probably as inevitable as was the Boer war, might yet have been adjusted without exhausting the resources of diplomacy if the Government had not been somewhat anxious to conclude an arrangement with Germany, which appears to be of greater value to the Fatherland than to ourselves. The references to affairs in the Far East are of the commonplace order which may be accepted without cavil, but the same cannot be said of the whole of the observations in which mention is made of matters concerning this country. The Indian princes who travelled six thousand miles to be present at his Majesty's Coronation will no doubt be gratified at the recognition of this evidence of their loyalty to the King-Emperor. But there are some of them, as well as many of the great body of chiefs who were not summoned to complete the picture at Westminster, who accept with feelings the reverse of pleasant the penalty on their loyalty and their state exchequers imposed by attendance at the forthcoming unnecessary ceremonies at Delhi. His Majesty was proclaimed Emperor of India on his accession, and was crowned in August last; and nobody has yet been able to see wherein there [illegible] occasion for the further proclamation [illegible] his Majesty's succession to the Imperial throne. Yet we are assured that his Majesty regards this superfluous ceremonial with satisfaction, and especially so because it will be associated with a period of financial prosperity for India. If the latter statement accurately reflected the circumstances in which the Delhi celebrations will be held, there would be so much less ground for criticism of the whole useless pageantry. But the administration reports of the native States and the financial statements of some of the Provincial Governments do not support the rosy view of conditions in India indicated by the King's speech. India and its people have achieved a reputation for possessing extraordinary powers of recuperation, but the country and the people would be marvellous indeed that could show such a rapid recovery from the effects of long continued famine and pestilence to warrant a description of present conditions as prosperous. It is to be feared that the Department of Intelligence responsible for this portion of the Royal Speech framed by his Majesty's Ministers is somewhat defective, for its information certainly does not accord with that which is available at first-hand in this country. When Chiefs are obliged to go cap in hand to the Government for aid to meet the expenditure which the Durbar imposes upon them and when his Excellency the Governor of Bombay considers it necessary to issue a private letter offering to assist Durbaris with their travelling expenses to Delhi, the facts do not suggest that the Durbar will be held in a period of financial prosperity for the country. It does not help us to regard the whole proceedings with equanimity to learn that the cost of the celebrations is certain greatly to exceed the estimate which his Excellency the Viceroy put forward in his reply to earlier criticisms of the financial aspect of the displays. It is proverbial that to arrive at accurate results in dealing with official estimates of whatever kind one should double them and then add fifty per cent. When the actual cost of the Durbar comes to be counted we shall be interested to note the expedients by which his Excellency will reconcile the result with the figures of his forecast.

IN HONOUR OF LORD SANDHURST.

PERHAPS the most marked feature of Thursday evening's ceremony on the Oval was the failure of the police arrangements. No attempt seemed to be made to regulate traffic or restrain coachmen from shouting to those in front of them, with the result that the speeches could not be heard except at intervals. However, they read well, and that after all is the main point, the audience outside the mandap being very much larger than that within. On the occasion of the unveiling of a statue, the object of the orators must be to praise Cæsar not to bury Cæsar, and Lord Sandhurst reading what people have said of him, not merely behind his back, but thousands of long miles away, can have little cause of complaint. Lord Northcote, in support of his eulogium, thought fit to seek aid from Allahabad. Considering that that city is over eight hundred miles away, it is tantamount to enquiring opinions of, say, the London County Council from residents of Danzig or Rome. Let that pass, however, for those in whose hands it lay to recount the good deeds of the late Governor did him ample justice. Lord Northcote was speaking of a personal friend, and Mr. Leslie and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar testified as men who were brought in contact with his Excellency, and who, moreover, were voicing the sentiments of the subscribers to the fund as well as their own. As Lord Northcote remarked early in his speech, it has seldom been the lot of a Governor of a British dependency to have to face such a series of calamities as Lord Sandhurst had to encounter. That is quite true, and few Governors would have grappled with them, or could have grappled with them, so promptly or so efficaciously as he. Had Lord Sandhurst's trials been confined to famine troubles, as his noble successor remarked on Thursday evening, the recurrence of them twice within five years would have been sufficient to secure for him more than ordinary sympathy from his countrymen. But the manner in which he grappled with plague was even more remarkable than that with which he attacked the famine. That he made mistakes none of his friends and admirers attempted to deny, the difference between them was as to which were the mistakes and which were not. Lord Sandhurst's manner of dealing with plague was certainly not a mistake, and had the epidemic been consistently fought against on the lines his Excellency originated it is probable it would have been stamped out years ago. The mistake was to abandon the original methods and to bow to popular prejudice. There was once a prejudice in favour of suttee and another of infanticide. Had our forefathers in India not been made of sterner stuff than we are, we should hear the shrieks of immolated widows to-day or to-morrow, any time, we drove along the Queen's road.

No doubt the attitude of Government towards the people was misrepresented by a number of unscrupulous agitators. Those agitators should have been punished with the utmost severity, and the people who took part in those outrages should have been mercilessly handled. The mistake was to let the mob rule. Would it not have been better to shoot down three or four hundred than have given up hundreds of thousands of victims to plague? There was no occasion to shoot them down in cold blood, but it is necessary sometimes for a general to sacrifice a company or a squadron, even a regiment, to save a whole brigade. Sacrificing a handful of the most unruly of our fellow-citizens in 1898 might have saved a whole army. Lord Northcote, and the present Government, we take it, do not consider it was a mistake to abandon coercive measures and believe that to "let the thing run its course" is the best policy. People think no more of plague now in Bombay than they do of measles or scarlatina. But is it right to let them grow callous and to let them die if they will not seek the remedies and attendance at their disposal? Ought they not to be protected against themselves? The natives are but children, and a strong wire-guard should be put in front of the nursery fire that they may not fall against it and get burnt. Lord Sandhurst practised much of the self-abnegation for which he was noted when he agreed to the withdrawal of coercive measures, though he must every day have regretted doing so, as he recognises that the plague is still with us going up in leaps and bounds season after season and showing no sign of abatement. Yet he was not wholly a free agent. His sanction of the abolition of efficient measures was not given of his own free will, and it was a sad day for India when the efficient plan of campaign which he originated and developed was abandoned. His coolness in the face of clamorous unrest and cheerfulness under all difficulties, to which Mr. Leslie so aptly referred, would have overcome the opposition of the most ignorant classes who were those from whom most trouble came, and as his example did much to remove any cause of friction between the various peoples of this presidency, so it would have led to the overthrow of opposition to the unpopular features of plague policy.

What most people in Bombay consider Lord Sandhurst's only real mistake Lord Northcote sought to defend—the creation of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Leslie touched upon the subject very lightly. He was aware that the Trust is a very delicate subject to handle, owing to its supposed destructive tastes and habits. He was inclined to believe that it had no vicious tendencies, but a sound and vigorous constitution. He could not, however, deny that the innate conservatism of Bombay caused the people to look unkindly at it. But Mr. Leslie did not claim to be speaking for any particular body of constituents when he said we must be less susceptible about our "lungs," and must not object to the necessary removal of some old landmarks, nor grumble because every bungalow is not out of ear-shot of its neighbour. Lord Northcote, we gather, does not appreciate any criticism of the Trust. His Excellency said: "If those individuals and people generally would help the Trust instead of merely criticising it, he believed that public interests would greatly benefit." But it is not easy to see how, except by criticism, the general public can render the assistance which is desired. Of this we can, however, rest assured that the Trust will not be abolished during the present Governor's term of office. Said his Excellency: Great powers have been given to that body for the clearing of insanitary areas and the laying out of new streets. Government hope and believe that the Trust will ultimately—mark the word—justify the high hopes entertained by Lord Sandhurst of the value it would be to the City. Government is determined it shall have a fair trial; and his Excellency for one feels that it must not be discouraged if its good results are not immediately apparent. He would have people remember the enormous number of individual interests with which the Trust has to deal without committing injustice. Anyhow, Government will not pull up a tree planted only three or four years ago merely to see whether it is growing or not. The public wishes no such tampering with the tree. Is not three or four years long enough? A certain man who had planted a fig-tree in his garden came seeking fruit for three years and found none. Therefore, he cried to the vine-dresser, as the people of Bombay cry: "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"

A METRIC UNIT.

IT is mere waste of time nowadays to undertake to prove that the institution of a metric or decimal system for weights and measures in England and her dependencies would be advantageous. Public opinion has been in favour of such a change for years. The only difficulty which presents itself to the advocate of the Decimal system is to show that its institution would be practicable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought the question of the adoption of a metric system of weights and measures before the Colonial Premiers, and a resolution urging Government to give the matter its early consideration was passed. It would have been much more to the point, however, had he presented some practical system which could be organised with a minimum of cost to the business world, and which would cause a minimum amount of confusion during the transition period. A writer in the "Empire Review" suggests that the English inch should be decimalised, and that all our weights and measures should be based upon that unit. As a matter of fact, it will be strange if, when the change does come, some present existing unit is not utilized as a standard, and there seems to be every reason for the acceptance of the inch, for all over the world, and especially in England and America, manufacturers and scientists are in the habit of decimalising the inch even now. Some figures which have been given pointing out the waste of time, money, and physical energy upon the old method as compared with that proposed are decidedly interesting. It is calculated that in the school life of the children of England, that is to say in the public elementary schools, £9,062,500 of State and £1,375,000 of private money is wasted on teaching the weights and measures which now must be learned before a pupil can enter upon his business life. That is to say, if the student were taught the decimal system (so far as it needs to be taught) instead of the present system, he would gain in time what would be equal in fees and grant expended upon him by parents and Government to the sums mentioned. Some of the big firms at home also calculate that they would save large sums were the loss of time and expenditure upon clerks necessitated by the laborious methods of calculation arising out of the present system eliminated from their business. And it is quite certain that much of the innocent cheating which arises out of variations in the present standards in various parts of England would be eliminated. It may be argued that there are at present in existence many illegalities arising out of the use of the present weights and measures of England, notwithstanding the various reforms which have been attempted, and that were the decimal or metric system to be employed such illegalities would continue to exist because many people would not trouble to make the change. But when the obvious advantages of a decimal system are considered, it seems unlikely that the least intelligent of those engaged in business would object to conform with it.

THE CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

HARVESTING and threshing continue to occupy the attention of agriculturalists throughout the Presidency, which during the week just ended was visited, with the exception of the province of Sind, with well distributed showers. In Sind the condition of the crops is reported to be good as a whole, although in several talukas of Sukkar and Hyderabad more rain is needed. In the latter district the rabi crop is suffering from want of moisture. Karachi, Larkhana, and Thar and Parkar report continued appearances of locusts which are doing slight damage to the crops. Wheat and the oil-seed crops are doing well everywhere, and all the rabi crops seem to be flourishing. Food grain prices are fluctuating considerably in Thar and Parkar, and in Karachi also some little variations are being experienced in respect of jowari, rice, and bajri. All over Gujarat rain fell during the week although the showers were not heavy. The operations now chiefly in evidence are the reaping of bajri, jowari, and rice. The sowing of wheat and gram has been completed. In Ahmedabad the young rabi crops have been slightly damaged by caterpillars and insects, and in Kaira rats are causing mischief. The rainfall was rather heavy in one or two talukas of Surat and the crops have suffered somewhat on that account. Good showers also fell in the Konkan, as much as three inches having been received in Ratnagiri. Agricultural operations in that part of the Presidency are similar to those already noted in Gujarat and Sind. Threshing is well advanced, and the rabi crop is in good condition. Heavy rain fell in Ahmednagar and in several other parts of the Deccan, also the rainfall was so excessive as to be injurious rather than beneficial to the standing crops. This was particularly the case in Sholapur and Satara. In Poona, on the other hand, where the rain has been required for some time, the downfall did much good. In the Southern Mahratta Country harvesting still continues. In Dharwar early rice and jowari were seriously damaged by the rain. All over the Presidency there seems to be a sufficiency of fodder and water, and the agricultural stock is in good condition.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, were Count Luxburg, Lady Law, Mr. J. N. Tata, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata. Mr. J. N. Tata was met at the Ballard Pier by many of his friends, who welcomed him and presented him with flowers.

COMMANDER HOOPER, R. I. M., will probably officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, for about a year, his own duties being carried on by Commander Mitchell.

THE Committee which met at Calcutta to consider the questions connected with Presidency Banks, has concluded its sittings. It will not be known for some time yet what its recommendations will be.

THE inquest on the body of W. J. Chamaretti, who was found dead in some cooly lines at the Kolar Gold Field, has resulted in a verdict of suicide by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium.

THE Hon. Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner for the St. Louis Exhibition, has left Calcutta for Bombay where he will probably address the Chamber of Commerce: thence he will go to Delhi for the Durbar.

MR. TYLER, the Electrical Expert of the Kolar Gold Mining Companies, has proceeded to America to study certain questions regarding the working of the winding engines on the Mines by electrical power.

ONE of the principal conditions imposed upon the Mahsuds before their allowances were to be renewed was that they should restore the cattle and sheep looted by them during the blockade. This has now been done and the past payments of allowances will be made next month.

MR. J. W. SHARPE, officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, in his evidence before the Police Commission on Tuesday dwelt on the evils which he alleged had been wrought by nepotism, and claimed that the best posts in the Police should be reserved for Police Officers.

A SMALL committee is now sitting in Calcutta to enquire into the method of collecting import duties at ports, with a view to the simplification of procedure. It consists of Dr. Pollen, Collector of Customs, Bombay, Mr. L. F. Morshead, Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and two representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, namely, Mr. H. W. Cassels of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, and Mr. A Forsyth, of Messrs. Graham and Company.

AFTER an armistice the second phase of the Manœuvres has commenced south of Delhi. The Southern Army, having received large reinforcements, are now the attacking force. The Umpires have decided that in the first phase of the Manœuvres the Southern Army had the advantage as they prevented the occupation of Delhi by the 12th December. Panipat was a Southern victory; but in the engagement at Sonepat the Northern Army had the best of it, though their heavy losses caused much delay. It now remains to be seen whether the Southern Army will be successful in its new role also, or if we are to have still another proof of the strength of the defensive under modern conditions. The ground on which the armies are now engaged is much better suited to the purposes of warfare than the scene of the first phase of the Manœuvres.

Several witnesses before the Police Commission advocate a considerable increase of pay for the village police. We wonder, asks the "Pioneer," if they realise the cost of their proposals. The last Police Report shows that there are 88,069 rural policemen in the United Provinces. An increase in their pay of one rupee a month would therefore involve an annual expenditure of over 10½ lakhs of rupees in these Provinces alone. Can any one suppose that the improvement involved in raising the salary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem will solve the question? Where is this expenditure to end? We notice a distinct softening of manner in the criticisms of the police, now that the public are beginning to realise what the reforms which they have clamoured for will cost. But in this connection there is one scandal which might be removed, without draining the treasury. At present, of the pittance of Rs. 3 which the village policeman nominally receives (a wage less than half what many menial servants get) a sum of three annas is cut monthly for uniform. At least this meanness, which nothing can justify, ought to be done away with.

BY the retirement of Mr. Webb from the post of chief locomotive superintendent of the London and North Western Railway, the mechanical world loses the services of a man who has for years been strenuously engaged in working out some of the most notable developments of the railway locomotive in the Victorian era. He had been connected with the London and North Western system since 1871, and had since then had the responsibility of designing and constructing the largest number of engines on any one railway in England. Mr. Webb will be chiefly remembered for his bold attempt to introduce compound cylinders into locomotives. Some engines constructed on this principle have been running on the London and North Western line for several years, and they were put to a severe test in the memorable "race to the North" between the expresses on the east and west routes. With one exception these locomotives have the highest average for speed. It is rumoured in railway circles that, following upon Mr. Webb's retirement, some important changes will be made in the construction of engines for the North Western line. The Great Northern is experimenting with locomotives fitted with special cylinders to admit of double steam-valves, as to the advantages of which engineers are not quite agreed.

WE note with great satisfaction, says the "Pioneer" that the Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the construction of a railway on the metre gauge from Golakganj to a point on the right bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Gauhati. Golakanj is a station on the Dhubri extension of the Eastern Bengal system, about twelve miles west of Dubri itself; and the alignment will thus be parallel with the river for nearly the whole distance. The new line will 151 miles in length but will only cost 93 lakhs, including permanent ferry arrangements at Gauhati, as a light slow-speed track will be laid. The ferry will link the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway with the Eastern Bengal system, and will quicken communication with Calcutta; while at the same time there will be the joining up with all the metre-gauge lines north of the Ganges. The ferry will in time give place to a bridge over the Brahamputra at Gauhati, a costly but practicable project, and then we may expect to see the Assam Burma Railway via Makum and the Patkoi Range come to the front, as only 150 miles of line would have to be laid. When that day arrives the question of emigration eastwards from the congested districts of Behar and the United Provinces will have been brought a good deal nearer solution.

GEORGE ROMNEY.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S BIOGRAPHY.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL's biography of Romney in "The Makers of British Art" Series, comes appropriately at the present moment, for it is just a hundred years since the great painter went to his rest. This work is a very different performance to that of Sir Joshua Reynolds, which we noticed a short time ago. Sir Herbert Maxwell is such an indefatigable writer and is master of so many subjects that it is the fashion in some circles to consider his work lightly. His "Life of Wellington," however, probably silenced most of his detractors, and there is no doubt of his ability as a biographer and a careful and conscientious literary artist. His Life of Romney is an excellent biographical study, but it is somewhat wanting in its appraisement of the artist's work, and, indeed, Sir Herbert has very little to say as to Romney's place amongst the great painters of his day. Nevertheless, one is grateful for a book of this sort, which, if it does not go deeply into dissertations upon art, presents a careful study of the life of an artist, and weighs and considers every known source of information. It is a pity that the large number of studies, drawings, and sketches which the late Mr. Alfred Morrison bought at Miss Romney's sale in 1894, and which Mrs. Morrison offered to place at Sir Herbert Maxwell's disposal, cannot be found. They would have added to the value of the book. It is to be hoped that they have not disappeared entirely.

Sir Herbert Maxwell opens with a treatise on the nature of genius. He sets aside Carlyle's famous and almost always misunderstood saying and comes to the conclusion that genius, "rightly apprehended, will be recognised as no more than the supreme exercise of natural faculties and their concentration upon a chosen, definite aim." But is not this exactly what Carlyle meant by "taking infinite pains"? I think if Sir Herbert will read the passage in which these words occur he will see that Carlyle, who was far too wise a man to make such a statement as his words are usually taken to imply, believed with him that genius consists in the gathering up of all the faculties by a painstaking exercise of will. At any rate, I commend this interpretation of Carlyle's words to his consideration.

Romney no doubt lived for his art, and that alone. Sir Herbert has brought out that fact plainly enough in his biography. The great blot on the artist's memory—his lifelong relinquishment of home ties—has that, at any rate, to excuse it. And his forsaking of the lucrative painting of portraits towards the end of his life to engage in great undertakings which he deemed more worthy of his name, however much it is to be regretted for the sake of what he has bequeathed to us, was a true following of what he himself believed to be the highest art. The enormous mass of unfinished work that he left tells the same tale, and one thing may certainly be said of Romney that he bent every energy of his nature towards the pursuit of one object. If that is genius, genius cannot be denied to George Romney.

THE ARTIST'S ORIGIN.

Romney was the son of a carpenter and cabinet-maker of Barrow-in-Furness, and was born in his father's house in December, 1734. It is possible that his name was a corruption of Romany, and that he had gipsy blood in his veins, although Sir Herbert Maxwell brings forward no proof to maintain his assumption that this was the case. His father is said to have been "a bad book keeper, negligent in collecting his debts, taking more pride in his labour than pleasure in its legitimate reward." What is known of his character and abilities seems to make the artist the true son of his father, and it is difficult to see why Sir Herbert should want to look away from John Romney to his wife in tracing the intellectual qualities of his son. The boy was taken away from school at the age of ten, and employed in his father's shop. It was not until he was twenty-one that he was apprenticed to the itinerant portrait painter "Count" Steele, who taught him how to mix colours, and made use of him in his frequent struggles with his creditors. The next year he married, but left his wife almost immediately to follow his master to York. In the year following, however, he freed himself from the claims of the erratic, Steele, and set up a studio in Kendal where he obtained some success in portraiture until he took the plunge and repaired to London five years later, leaving his wife behind him, and seeing her only at rare intervals for the rest of his life.

In London at this time were, of course, Reynolds and Gainsborough, the former at the zenith of his fame and power. Much has been made of the supposed dislike of Reynolds for the North Country artist who in later years certainly eclipsed him in popular favour. Most of it seems to hang on Reynolds' apparently contemptuous reference to the "man in Cavendishsquare," but there is no doubt that the admirers of the two artists pitted them one against the other and managed to arouse a great deal of controversy about their respective merits. It does not appear that either Reynolds or Romney himself took any part in it. They were of entirely different temperaments, and, apart from their common service of art of different tastes. Sir Joshua may have felt some bitterness at being superseded in popular favour by Romney, but there is nothing to show that he manifested it in an unworthy manner, and Romney was so unsociable in his habits that it is probable the two met very seldom. Sir Herbert Maxwell makes an observation very much to the point on the subject of Romney's popularity as a portrait painter compared with that of Reynolds. Romney's fees were about a third of those charged by Sir Joshua, and although neither of them received anything like what a painter of ordinary merit would charge for a portrait to-day, the higher fees of Sir Joshua Reynolds would certainly tend to drive sitters away to his rival.

More remarkable than his rapid rise into favour is the sudden fall in estimation which befell Romney's work after his death. Sir Herbert mentions that when the contents of his Hampstead Gallery were dispersed at Christie's in 1807, a portrait of Lady Almeria Carpenter was sold for 31s. 6d., and of two portraits of Lady Hamilton, one, a whole length as Casandra, fetched eight guineas, and the other ten, while the beautiful head of Perdita went for nineteen guineas. Prices tended to rise after this, but it is only within the last decade that the high prices which now rule for Romney's works have at all approached their present figure. Quite lately a portrait which Sir Herbert calls a very indifferent one was sold for £10,000, and he mentions that it is within his knowledge that Lord de Saumarez has recently refused an offer of £16,000 for his portrait of Mrs. Lee Acton, so that prices seem to be rising still as they have risen continuously for some years.

CLOSING DAYS.

We must pass over Sir Herbert Maxwell's account of Romney's arduous studies during his two and a half years' residence in Rome, studies which were undertaken after the artist had been settled in London for ten years, to make up for his lack of early training—a significant example of his devotion to his art; also the very interesting chapters in his much-discussed admiration for Lady Hamilton. Romney's last years were clouded with what might be called mental aberration. He had given up everything for art, and art for something like ten years before his death failed to console him. The story of these last years during which he left the paths which had led him to fame and threw himself into impossible and ambitious schemes is a pathetic one. And still more pathetic is the story of how the great artist, when his powers finally failed him, left London suddenly and for the last time, and returned to his long forsaken wife, to end his days among the hills of his native county.

As the great painter's personality fades with the gathering mist, the figure of this true and tender wife stands revealed in a clearer light than heretofore. She had helped her husband in his struggles—helped him with her little savings, with her household economies, with patient acquiescence in his plans, perhaps to a greater extent than we can know in sympathy with his ambition. When that ambition was realised, she sought no share in its radiance, nor offered by act or murmur, any interference with its projects. She effaced herself, moving quietly about her humble home while her husband was busy among the fine ladies of the town. But now, in these last, dark days, she resumed her place as helpmate, earning from Edward Fitz Gerald (to correct Sir Herbert's spelling) the just encomium: "This quiet act of hers is worth all Romney's pictures—even as a matter of Art."

The Appendices, which contain carefully compiled lists of the Works of Romney, engravings after his pictures, etc., are valuable. The first contains particulars of 429 works. It is not to be expected that it should have been exhaustive, but two beautiful portraits of two Miss Gunnings in the possession of Sir George Gunning, of Horton, Northamptonshire, might have been included in it.

It is a pleasure to read such a biography as this, so well-considered, and written with such insight and literary skill. It can only add to the reputation which Sir Herbert Maxwell has acquired for himself, and undoubtedly adds to the value of the series of which it is a part.

MR. D. B. Horn, Chief Engineer, Bengal, is granted one year's combined leave: Mr. W. A. Inglis acts for him.

THE trial of Jetha Visram and three others on charges of forging the will of one Gopal Visram, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence, was concluded at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. It extended over eight hearings before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury. The accused were unanimously found guilty, and the first two were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and the other two for two years each. One more forgery case remains for trial; but as the hearing was anticipated to go beyond the holidays, the Sessions were adjourned until 11 o'clock on the 9th January next.

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TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

REPUBLIC YIELDING.

THE ARBITRATION PROPOSAL.

CLAIMS BY FRANCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

It is stated at Washington that General Castro has invested Mr. Bowen with full powers to effect a settlement.

This and other indications that Venezuela is disposed to yield have been received with satisfaction in England where a feeling is increasing strongly in favour of concluding the business. It is apprehended that there is nothing to gain and much to lose.

The Venezuelan treasury is empty and a blockade would probably be unfruitful, require a great naval force and present possibilities of embroilment especially with America. Moreover the co-operation with Germany is greatly disliked in many quarters.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

France has notified to the Powers that any provision for a settlement must recognise the pre-eminence of French claims.

An answer to the arbitration proposal is momentarily expected at Caracas. If the proposal is accepted, Mr. Bowen will go to Washington where a conference will be held.

The blockade becomes effective on Saturday afternoon.

The coast trade is already stopped by the allies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables that there is a rumour that Venezuela has submitted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY AND ERYTHREA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The Italian Chamber has rejected the Republican motion to evacuate Erythrea, and has passed a bill for the reorganization of the Colony and the completion of the Public Works, including the Railway between Massowa and Asmara.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES AT NAIROBI.

Before leaving Nairobi Mr. Chamberlain was presented with addresses by the Parsees and Indians contained in a gold casket. The Somalis presented an address in a silver casket.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

A duel has taken place at Nice between two famous Italian fencers, named Vega and Pessina, against two French fencers, named Kirchhoffer and Merignac, respectively. Both Italians were wounded.

BISHOP OF UGANDA.

The Pope has received Bishop Hanson of Uganda.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANDIJAN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Five Russians and 150 natives were killed at Andijan.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE JAPANESE.

A QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

A Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has delivered a judgment upholding the right of British Columbia to exclude naturalized Japanese from the franchise.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Mr. Wroughton is confirmed as head of the Forest Department, vice Mr. Hill deceased.

THE NINTH LANCERS' CASE.

A special cable to the "Indian Daily News" from London says:—It is hoped that the Viceroy will see fit on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar to remit the punishment of the Ninth Lancers.

A TEA CESS.

The intention of the Government of India is announced to levy a tea cess as proposed by the Indian Tea Association at a quarter of a pie per pound with effect from the 1st of April next. The necessary legislation is to be meanwhile introduced.

MISSIONARIES AND WORK AMONG LEPERS.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 19.

At the closing session of the Decennial Missionary Conference at Madras yesterday, resolutions were submitted by the committee on medical missions. The Conference just took up for consideration resolutions bearing on missionary work amongst lepers. The Conference approved of this work, urged on the Government of India and the public generally its claims upon their hearty support and co-operation, and viewed with much hopefulness the appointment of a special medical committee to investigate leprosy.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BANGALORE.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF ITS STEEPLE.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 19.

At about 7-45 p. m. to-day the steeple of St. Mark's Church collapsed suddenly, precipitating the debris over a large area, and entirely demolishing the beautiful organ and the chancel furniture. Happily nobody appears to have been inside the edifice at the time, and if the accident had occurred by day when the coolies were working on the tower or when the service was being held the loss of life must have been calamitous. St. Mark's is the oldest church of England in Bangalore, and a large sum was allotted only recently for its extension and tower to commemorate the Coronation. Nothing under about half a lakh of rupees can restore it.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

REBELS OVERRUNNING THE PROVINCE.

DEATH OF GENERAL MA.

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 19.

The papers to hand from Hongkong state that half the province of Kwangsi is in the hands of rebels, General Ma has been killed and several officers captured.

MR. PENNELL IN BURMA.

HIS APPLICATION TO PRACTISE.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 19.

Mr. A. P. Pennell has satisfied the Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court that he had been allowed to practise as a barrister in the United Kingdom at the time of presenting his petition for enrolment. His application has, however, not been granted yet, and will remain in abeyance until the Chief Judge learns, after consulting with the Calcutta High Court, the reasons for refusing Mr. Pennell's application for enrolment in Bengal.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

There are reports of an outbreak of plague in the Durbar camp but only one certain case has been recorded.

THE EXPENSES OF BOMBAY DURBARIS.

The following private letter, signed by Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Northcote, has been addressed to the Bombay Durbaris:—

His Excellency the Governor is concerned to notice that an unfortunate misapprehension has been aroused by the issue to you of the letter from the Political Department, dated the 3rd December, and desires me to explain that nothing was further from his desires than to suggest that there should be anything of the nature of inquisitorial proceedings to ascertain the means of gentlemen invited to attend the Durbar.

It will be within your recollection that considerable criticism was levelled at Government in the public press (as elsewhere) because no offer had been made to pay the expenses of those gentlemen who had been invited to attend. H. E. Lord Northcote was anxious that none of those who had been invited should be deterred on the ground of expense from attending; and to enable all those who desired to come, it was intimated that within the discretion allowed to this Government, a grant would be made towards the expenses of individuals anxious to attend but who might, in the absence of such grant, be unable to do so.

It is to be hoped you will now understand that it was the wish of Government to go as far as they had authority to go in the direction of facilitating matters for those gentlemen who might find it difficult to attend; and I am to say that, should there be any misunderstanding, I shall be happy to see you, and explain matters.

THE SULTAN OF LAHEJ.

The Sultan Sir Ahmed Fadhe, K. C. S. I., of Lahej, and suite, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Aden, by the Royal India Marine steamer Mayo. He comes to attend the Delhi Durbar. The Mayo was placed at his disposal. She also brought Brigadier-General and Mrs. P. J. Maitland, Political Resident, Aden; and Captain Warnford, Assistant Resident. General Maitland will be the guest of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Delhi. The Sultan and the party will land to-morrow evening and proceed to Delhi by the mail train. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

"IMPROVEMENT" OF THE DIWAN-I-KHAS.

The Delhi "Morning Post" says:—We think it is about time attention was drawn to the manner in which the Diwan-i-Khas has been altered and amended for the purpose of the Durbar Ball. The Audience Chamber, as everybody knows, is flanked on either side by the royal baths and the queen's private apartments. These have now been joined to the Audience Chamber in the centre by a flimsy structure of the most commonplace description. This is bad enough, but it is even worse to find that it has been thought necessary to ornament the walls with a tawdry painted imitation of Austin de Bordeaux's famous mosaic. To urge that the "improvement" is intended to endure only for the night of the Ball is, we think, to aggravate the grievance. One hardly likes to think of the feelings of the Moghul Emperors if they could return to the scene of their former greatness and witness the transformation of their "Elysium on earth" into the supper annexe to a ball room. Their exclamations at hearing the popping of the champagne corks, we fancy, would scarcely accord with the Persian inscription which adorns the cornice. Lord Curzon, it is true, has resisted the temptation to make use of the Moti Musjid; but Shah Jehan and Aurungzebe would be hardly likely to regard that as a sufficient compensation for the wholesale desecration that is going on.

THE MEMORIALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF CALCUTTA.

OPENING OF THE HOLWELL MONUMENT.

ADDRESS BY THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy to-day unveiled before an immense gathering the marble monument of noble proportions he has erected at his own cost as a gift to Calcutta on the site once occupied by the somewhat similar Holwell monument in brick to the memory of those who perished in the Black Hole. It bears the inscriptions similar to those on the original monument, but the list of names of those who perished have been enlarged from researches Lord Curzon has made himself and had made in India and England. Speaking on the occasion his Excellency gave an eloquent account of associations of the historic spot on which he stood at the gateway of old Fort William, and immediately above the ditch into which the bodies of the victims of the Black Hole were thrown, and went on to describe the measures he has taken by setting up mural tablet and brass pavement plates to preserve the location of the fort itself. He also said that the erection of this monument and tablets was but one branch of the endeavour he was pursuing everywhere to preserve in a breathless and forgetful age the historic memories of the past, adding that he could claim impartiality in the matter since he made no distinction between races or sects.

GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Extensions of leave at home on sick certificate have been granted to Engineer Wakefield for three months and Engineer Sharvell for two months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. B. Winter is posted as Political Agent in Baluchistan.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, DECEMBER 19.

Tilak's appeal against the sanction granted by Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, to Nagpurkar to prosecute for making false charge, came for hearing before Mr. Besman, the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Kurandikar argued against the sanction being granted, and Mr. Strangman for its arguments for a couple of hours.

The Judge reserved judgment till to-morrow.

After this, Tilak's case was resumed.

Two witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE MURDER OF A BOY AT POONA.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Cantonment murder case, in which a beggar boy was murdered, and two men, named Natu and Fakira, were alleged to have been arrested by the Cantonment police, was decided to-day by Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate, who discharged both the accused.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

The special train containing Boer prisoners arrived this afternoon en route to Bombay. The train halted here for one hour during which refreshments were served to the men. The train left at 5-30 in the evening.

RIOTING AT JAMBUSAR.

APPEAL AGAINST THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

BROACH, DECEMBER 19.

The appeal of Mahomed Bajibhai and eighteen others who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for rioting, unlawful assembly, and causing grievous hurt by the First Class Magistrate of Jambusar was heard to-day by the Sessions Judge.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, barrister, instructed by Mr. Maganlal, pleader, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in the course of his address, argued that the Magistrate had erred in convicting the accused. The riot took place in last March. No explanation is forthcoming why so long a time as six months was allowed to expire before the trial commenced. Who was responsible for this delay. The Magistrate himself admitted that there was a confusion in the evidence, and there were two factions in the village. Counsel argued that this detracted the value of the evidence for the prosecution. The witnesses all belonged to be faction hostile to the accused. The Magistrate had failed to clearly find the existence of an unlawful assembly and the common object with which it assembled. He had disbelieved the prosecution to a certain extent. He believed the story of the accused in part, and proceeded to attribute the common object to them. Counsel then drew the Court's attention to certain remarks in the Magistrate's judgment, and contended that it was improper for the Magistrate to import his personal knowledge. There was evidence to show that the prosecution party had taken the offensive.

The Government pleader replied, and the Judge reserved his judgment.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

NORTHERN ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

PURSUIT BY THE SOUTHERNERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 19.

A correspondent with the Southern Army wiring on the 17th instant, says:—

This morning the enemy developed during the forenoon two attacks east of Tughlakhabad. The General commanding the Southern Army received special idea No. 4 at 1-45 p. m., in which he was ordered to advance and pursue the retiring enemy. His four Infantry Brigades were by 2-45 p. m. advancing on four separate parallel lines. The Northern Cavalry Division on the left flank took up the pursuit, and this evening the Southern Force holds the line at Subabud, Khirki, and Mahadpur.

Just before dusk the 1st division took with it the Field Artillery, and attacked a strong position held by the Northern Force half a mile north of Khirki.

The Southern General's headquarters are at Kutab. To-night an information received goes to show that the enemy is retiring in the direction of the Jumna.

A correspondent with the Northern Army wires on the 18th: At a quarter to 5 to-day the baggage and guns of the Northern Army began to debouch from the Muttra Road near the Delhi Gate in full retreat towards the Jumna.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

REFORM IN THE LOWER GRADES.

MR. SHARPE'S EVIDENCE.

THE Police Commission met in Lucknow, on Tuesday. Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Commissioner of Rohilkhund, while leaving a certain margin for the recruitment of the superior staff in India, preferred the recruitment of boys from England. With regard to the village police he considered that any failure in the system of muhkiyas had been due both to the want of care in selection and the lack of material. Failing the "lambardar," he advocated the appointment of a substitute, who should be granted a small amount of rent-free land, by the lambardar, on whose behalf he was really acting, and that the Government should remit the revenue on such land. He was not in favour of the "chaukidar" being under the police, except with regard to his duty of reporting. The mukhiya also should not be under the police except when asked to furnish assistance.

Mr. A. E. L. Winter, District Magistrate, Moradabad, was very severe upon the superior and inspecting ranks but thought the investigating officers were more successful than they were given credit for and constables and head-constables were not more dishonest than the revenue official of the same stamp but had greater opportunities. The remedies were the recruitment of superior officers from a higher class with better education improvement of their prospects increase in the number of Inspectors and improvement in the pay of investigators. He suggested that four thanas or all the thanas within a "tehsil" should be grouped together and placed under one Inspector or Kotwal who should not only be responsible for inspecting and supervising the work of the thanadars under him, but be the chief investigating officer of his charge and himself take up the enquiry in important cases or when there was a rush of work. He also wished to make the boundaries between one thana and another more elastic so that there might be an interchange of men.

Mr. J. N. Sharpe, officiating Deputy-Inspector-General, thought the European official was the only man in the force who could be relied on for consistent and sustained effort towards purity and real efficiency in the administration. In his opinion what was needed most in the police was a European element of the best quality obtainable and sufficiently numerous to control the native staff. He advocated making the service one that any English gentleman would feel it an honour to join, giving the officers the prizes of their own service and restricting the interference of Magistrates to what the law originally intended it to be. Nepotism in the past, continued the witness, had filled the higher ranks with men unfitted in every way for the responsible position of the head of the police of a district, and the restrictions and rules for limiting their powers of doing harm had broken the hearts of good men and reduced all to one dead level of impotence and discontent.

Evidence was also given by several other witnesses, Native and European, in more or less condemnation of the present system and setting forth detailed schemes for reforms.

THE BANDSTAND CONCERT.

A most enjoyable concert was given on Thursday by the members of the Amateur Variety Entertainment Committee in aid of the Poor Christian Widows' Coronation Fete Fund. The first part of the programme was opened by the Orchestra with the overture entitled "The Minstrel." Mr. Chas. Pinckney sang "Soldier Jim" in his usual good style, but would not respond to an encore. "Dreams of my own Land" was prettily sung by Miss Emily Day who was loudly applauded. Mrs. L. W. Michael then sang one of Roedel's charming ditties entitled "Husbands," which delighted the audience immensely. She was encored, and as a second song sang "The Paper Fan" with great effect. Mr. S. H. Clarke amused the audience by singing "How they nurse Baby." He had to respond to an undeniable encore. In the second part of the programme, Mr. Geo. Coppard sang "A jovial mark am I" for which he was applauded; owing to indisposition Madame Schultz was unable to attend, and her place was filled by Mr. G. Hartt who sang "Fizz," in a very appreciative manner. Mr. G. E. Thomas was as usual in good form, and his rendering of "My Queen" was excellent. Mr. Cornwallis Smith secured a double encore. He sang "It was a sad, sad day for me," "I would like to go halves in that," and "Can't he take my word." The audience was quite pleased with his various representations of the comic element. The Orchestra played the following:—"The Chinese Honeymoon," "Eusuebo Deductor," "A Fangess," "Music Hath Charms," and the "Three Little Maids." This was the last concert in aid of the deserving object which the members of the Committee have undertaken, and it is hoped that they will resume the series of concert when the Coronation festivities are over, as there are many deserving charities in Bombay which they could help and at the same time provide entertainments for the city.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Captain G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 12th instant. She brought the 1st Battalion, the Buffs, comprising nine officers and three ladies, four warrant officers, two women, and eight children, 892 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 women and three children, 5 native details and 24 public and 49 private followers. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched in two special troop trains to Poona this evening. During the voyage the Hardinge experienced fine weather with heavy rain at times off Calicut and Mangalore. She will sail for Colombo on the 23rd instant. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Ravenhill, Captains Power and Ternan, Mrs. Williams, Miss Baddeley, Lieutenants Hickman, Lucas, Oakes, Harley, and Potter, and Lieut. Cowey, R. A. M. C.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander C. F. Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden. She left that port on the 9th December with the following details:—One officer, one warrant officer and 100 men rank and file, R. G. A., and 39 private and public followers. The men were landed at the Sassoon Dock and attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to their destination. The following are the names of the passengers:—Lieut. Bullough, R. G. A., Mrs. Parson, and Mrs. Mitchell.

AT a meeting of the Simla Municipality held on the 3rd instant, the Committee decided to reduce the assessment on the Walker Hospital from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 3,000 on charitable grounds.

THE total quantity of tea entered for export from Calcutta in the first half of December was only 7,841,000lbs. as against over 9,100,000lbs. in the corresponding period of last year. The exports from 1st April to 15th December are less by 2,800,000lbs. compared with the similar period in 1901.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE LEASE OF THE LOYALISTS.

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 18.

The Australian papers just received contain the following telegrams:—

Lord Milner, telegraphing from South Africa, states that the letter to the Lord Mayor of London, which was published in the London papers on October the 29th, was evidently misunderstood. The letter, he says, referred strictly to war losses, and exclusively to the new Colonies.

Owing to the Government's liberal provision to the British sufferers from war in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, an appeal to private benevolence on their behalf is not necessary and not desired. It was never wished to discourage the assistance of Loyalists in the Cape Colony or sufferers from boycotting, who were deserving of every sympathy.

Mr. Ritchie explains that neither he nor Mr. Chamberlain intends that the British taxpayer shall supplement the free gift that has been made to the Boers for the purposes of assisting the re-settlement of the country. If further assistance were proved to be needed, it will be granted in the way of loans on easy terms from the Transvaal Exchequer.

The Concentration Camps in the Orange River Colony will be at the end of the year transferred to the Colonial Government. By that time all camps will be empty, except those at Springfontein and Brandford, and these will only contain orphans and widows and aged and decrepit persons.

KRUGER'S RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

HOW THE COLONISTS REGARD THE IDEA.

IRISH AND THE BOER GENERALS.

The Johannesburg correspondent, of the "Standard" declares that the Boers and British alike are amazed at Kruger's request to be allowed to return to South Africa. The rural population of the Transvaal is especially incensed against the ex-President, and declare he is chiefly responsible for their misfortunes, and that they do not want him back to make further mischief. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Patrick O'Brien have had an interview with Botha.

The "Times," commenting on Botha's interview with Messrs. Redmond and O'Brien, and Delarey's companionship with Dr. Leyds in Paris, remarks that if the Boers really desire fellow-citizenship in heart and law they must exhibit some reciprocity of those qualities. Their casuistry with regard to the breaches of the oath of neutrality during the war rendered it necessary to scrutinise closely their acts and declarations.

TRANSVAAL STATE TREASURE.

CONSIGNMENT TO DR. LEYDS.

Another sum of the Transvaal State moneys, amounting to £130,000, concealed in South Africa until the close of the war, has been landed in Hamburg and handed to Dr. Leyds.

THE PRIMATE'S ILLNESS.

BREAK DOWN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury made a strong speech in support of the Education Bill in the House of Lords. While speaking, his Grace suddenly swayed and sank into his seat in the middle of a sentence.

The Bishop of London rushed to assist the aged Archbishop, who, however, unaided and by a supreme effort, rose and finished the sentence, when he again collapsed.

The Archbishop of York assisted the Primate out of the House.

The collapse of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury while speaking was due to the weakness of his legs.

THE DISTURBANCES IN NORTH SIAM.

INFORMATION received at Rangoon from Hawngluk near Kengtung on the Siamese border, says that the Political Officer and escort arrived at Hawngluk on the 27th of last month. All was then found quiet on the Kengtung side of the border, but there were rumours of the Siamese troops and rebels being in the neighbourhood of Meki, some twenty-five miles south. Meki is the Siamese You town which was formed just outside the twenty-five kilometre zone by the Keng Hsen You Chief and all the Siamese subjects who did not wish to come under the influence of the French at Keng Hsen on the right bank of the Mekong. It is twenty miles north of Kenghai on the Kengtung trade route to Kengmai and Moulmein. No Shan traders are allowed by the Siamese to enter, and they are trying to drive out all the Shans and burn their villages. A small party of Shans under one Hpaya Hai Hsang Meng burnt the Siamese Court-house and Ziyat at Meki, and after trying to oppose the Siamese troops at Mekok, north of Kenghai, returned to Keng Hsen, whence they had come. Captain Drage went on the 29th to meet M. Cheminand, a French teak trader at Mong Pong, where the British, Siamese and French boundaries meet; and thence left with him for Keng Hsen.

Later information is to the effect that on the 6th instant Captain Drage arrived at Tahkilik from Keng Hsen via Meki. One hundred Siamese troops were found at Meki and 100 are at Keng Hsai. The Saolong of Meki came to Tahkilik on the 4th and is staying with the Political Officer to confer on border matters. He reports on the 5th that a band of 400 rebels were said to be ten miles east of Keng Hsai, and it was believed they had come from the east bank of the Mekong. At Kenghkawng only 40 Shans on the border have been retained out of 475 called out by the Kentung frontier official, Phaya Tai. Over 590 Chinese mules have already passed Tahkilik on their way to Keng Mai and Moulmein. Only some 70 house-holds of the fugitives have entered Kentung territory, but a good many households, including several Burmans, have crossed over to the east bank of the Mekong at Keng Hsen with some elephants, and some 500 to 600 households with 65 elephants are said to have crossed over at Kenghkawing. Nearly all the houses in Keng Hsen belonging to the Shans or Burmans were destroyed. It would appear that some of the Siamese rebels have taken refuge on the east bank of the Mekong. The Saolong of Meki had not heard of the new Treaty, and neither he nor the troops at Meki and Keng Hay ventured to make a move on Keng Hsen or enter the late twenty-five kilometre zone.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE PARSEE CRICKETERS.

THE London Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—At a time when President Roosevelt was exceedingly busy Senator Hanna found an opportunity of introducing Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, the great Bombay benefactor of his Indian countrymen, to the head of the American Republic. The members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet were waiting in an adjoining room, with the door open, ready to join the President. All the same, Mr. Tata was to be admitted. Senator Hanna was his introducer, and that was enough. As in President McKinley's time, so now, the Senator, is the power behind the throne, if a monarchical simile may be permitted. Here is the conversation which ensued:

Senator Hanna.—I have pleasure Mr. President in introducing to you Mr. Tata of Bombay who is in this country studying our Industries and who is much impressed by what he has seen. Mr. Tata is a Parsee merchant and millowner.

President Roosevelt.—I am glad to see you, Mr. Tata, and how is your Parsee cricket getting on? Are you still beating British teams?

Mr. Tata (delighted).—Why how can your Excellency, with all the duties of State incumbent upon you know anything about Parsee cricket in Bombay?

President Roosevelt.—"I do know something about it, Mr. Tata. How are the Parsees getting on? Are they still beating their opponents?

Mr. Tata.—"I am very pleased to tell you, Sir, that they are still victorious. The last news I had about them was that they had beaten the Presidency team in very good fashion."

President Roosevelt.—"That's good. Tell them to stick to their sports, and to do their best to beat all comers."

Mr. Tata.—"I certainly will tell them, Mr. President, what you have said. They will be highly gratified to be made aware that you know of their efforts. And now, Sir, I must thank you for so kindly giving me a few moments of your very valuable time."

President Roosevely.—"No, no, Mr. Tata, you must not go yet. Sit down."

Mr. Tata, still standing, said it would be wrong of him to stay a moment longer. He could see the President's colleagues waiting at the door, impatient to come in and he would not further interrupt the national business.

President Roosevelt.—"Well good-bye, Mr. Tata I am glad to have seen you, and don't forget to tell your cricketers to go on and try to beat everybody they play against."

Mr. Tata then retired, much impressed, as, indeed, is everyone who comes into contact with him with the strenuousness, heartiness, and vigour of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

THE Amir of Kabul has recently taken for wife the daughter of one of the Durani Sirdars in Kandahar Province. Her journey to Kabul was marked by special honours, as a large military escort was provided under his Highness' express orders.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

EMBROIDERIES FROM THE EAST.

FASHIONABLE RIBBONS.

THE ROSE CURE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Eastern colourings and Eastern garments have been influencing Fashion considerably this last year or two. The modish embroideries have taken their inspiration from the East, and the garments of China and Japan, and even Egypt, have suggested whims for the fashionable wrap. And as well as inspiring embroideries there has been much buying of real Eastern embroideries for adorning dress, and just lately several of our big shops have had over consignments of Turkish and Chinese embroideries. One could not help noticing how this particular corner of the shop was surrounded with interested folks, some buying, evidently those who at once saw the possibilities of these, whilst others simply gazed and fingered, fascinated but puzzled. There are amongst these Turkish antimacassars with embroidered ends—at least they are called antimacassars, but are not necessarily such—and there are also amongst them embroidered Chinese sleevebands and those embroidered mats which make such awfully nice blotter-covers, whilst embroidered Chinese skirts figure also largely in the general blaze of colour. Then one comes across silk squares and oblongs of various sizes embroidered with dragons or perhaps bright butterflies, or perhaps flowers; and these again seemed to suggest themselves for table-centres or table-covers or for running along a shelf or mantelpiece.

The price and the character of these embroideries seem quite extraordinary when compared with the cost of embroidered work produced here; besides which one is immensely impressed with the beauty and the everlasting durability of the fabrics embroidered as well as the perfect execution of the embroideries themselves. How it is done we cannot tell. One can make all sorts of uses of all these beautiful products from the natives of the East—for example, the embroidered ends of Turkish canvas; antimacassars may be cut away and applied on coats—not wholesale fashion, of course, but formed into motifs or covering buttons. There was a most attractive collar for an evening coat of cerise velvet, applied with embroideries cut out of one of these so-called Turkish antimacassars. In another case the two ends of one of these were formed into a waistcoat to the fronts of a long black cloth coat. The scheme of the embroidery was green and black and gold, and in this case the cream-coloured canvas was left as a back-ground. It is the embroideries of quieter colour that are most successful on garments; those of dazzling colour are best for decorating rooms, in which capacity they apply in no end of ways. A lovely photograph box in a drawing-room, and found at close range was covered with one of these Turkish canvas embroideries. Lovely handkerchief and glove boxes for papers and letters, or jewels or laces or gloves can be made thus, and nowadays so many of our big shops have nice, well-made cretonne boxes which one may buy for covering. Indeed, very often people have these boxes already, which, though quite sound and useful, have got faded. Cover these with the embroidered Eastern canvases and silks, finishing the edges with either a gold galloon border or gold cord, such as one can get at good art-needlework shops. Another plan is to apply art linen to cover photo-frames or boxes or blotters with these embroideries cut out. Again, little theatre bags or work-bags may be adorned with or made entirely of a piece of embroidery. One would be very strongly inclined if one had leisure for art needlework to exploit these artistic Eastern works rather than be laboriously prodding away at efforts of one's own.

Ribbons of every sort, description, colour, and fabric will be worn without end this winter. They will be made into flowers, choux, bows, and sashes. All things possible for the neck, corsage, belt, and hair are made with the ribbon flowers. Lovely big pink satin and other coloured roses present a very natural appearance, with yellow stamens forming the centre; and now, added to these beautiful ribbon roses, another ribbon flower comes for admiration, the calla lilly. This is made of white satin ribbon, with the yellow stamen also of ribbon. Big bunches of these ribbon flowers, with green leaves added, are intended for corsage wear. For the hair a single ribbon flower fixed on a shell hairpin is shown. Ribbon sashes are broad and of delicate tints, with softly tinted hand-painted designs, and are more often than not finished at the bottom with silk fringe. As for the new colours, the most correct are burnt orange, red, blue, brown, and green. As for one of the reds, it has a new name, but is nothing more nor less than magenta, one of the most trying of colours. Burnt orange, too, is so fierce and bright that it demands a perfect complexion. The browns have a reddish yellowish tinge that is far removed from the quiet brown of last year. As for greens, they are vivid, and of the greenest of green. Entirely contrary to these colours—which are for day wear—are the lovely soft pastel shades used in the evening.

It is within very recent date that experimenting scientists, including the most reputable of physicians, have learned that perfumes are really medicines given in another form through the nostrils. One might go back further and find that medicinal perfumes are only rediscovered now, for they were really discovered centuries ago, when incense and myrrh were used to cure ills as well as for worship. Sweet-smelling balms were carried to the sick, and the doctors of that day healed the body and the spirit through heavy odours. It is well known that the fakirs of India and the medicine men of the wild tribes of all countries work by means of perfumes and herbs. Every woman knows that a bottle of ammonia held to the nostrils will help a headache. Our grandmothers used the camphor bottle, and this restorative is still used as the home medicine. The vinaigrette and the little smelling-bottle of all kinds are filled with a salts or a powder of sweet-smelling odour based upon medicinal properties, and there is no doubt that a few whiffs will help a headache and sometimes completely cure it. And now roses are advocated for many of the aches and pains of life which frequently arise from over-wrought or disordered nerves. It has been discovered that the rose will cure a headache. Its perfume acts as a medicine upon the nerves. Its colour—particularly if deep red—soothes the senses through the eyes, and its cleanliness and medicinal properties generally act upon the system, not only as a curative but as a tonic. The sweeter the rose is the better, for the sweetness of this flower is of such peculiar delicacy that it neither cloys upon the nostrils nor palls upon the senses. Other flowers with heavy scent make one languid. But the rose is invigorating; and it is known now that the concentrated rose—that is, the natural smell as obtained from roses in great quantities—will certainly act upon the person as though he or she had been fanned by a breeze.

The rose curist asserts that if the scent is inhaled directly from the very heart of the flower it is more beneficial to the patient than though it were inhaled at long distance through an essence or an extract. There are different ways of administering the rose medicine. The patient can make a pillow of roses; on this she should lay her head taking care that half a dozen of the blooms are so arranged that they point towards the face. In this attitude her nose and mouth are buried in their sweetness. The idea is to go to sleep on a bed of roses; when you wake up your headache will be cured. The best rose is the garden rose, as it retains its red rose scent without having lost anything by being cultivated. One of the rose treatments is through the eyes, for the nervous man or woman—people who cannot endure the sight of blood, who cannot see suffering, whom an injured animal will unnerve for a day. Uncleanliness and disorder that strike upon the sight act upon them as though they had had a fit of sickness. An unhappy combination of colours will frequently affect the nerves and produce a headache. When people are as sensitive as this they can be cured by the colour treatment, and this colour cure is now actively in operation in many places. When undergoing a severe nervous strain it is a good plan to take a rose and hold it to the nostrils; breathe deeply of the scent.

Messrs. E. Ascherberg and Co. have recently issued a useful and varied selection of new music. One of the most popular will be the English adaptation, by Mr. Percy Pinkerton, of "Divinites du Styx," from the "Alceste" of Gluck. This grandly dramatic song will find many admirers, but only a good and really powerful voice can do justice to the music and the inspired passion of the verse. Two dainty little lyrics by Miss Nita Croft, and set to music by Mr. Frank Congdon, are particularly suited to a contralto or baritone voice. A spirited song, full of vivacity and charm, is "A Song of the Seasons," by Mr. F. W. Sparrow, the words by Mr. Alfred Hyatt. It has an excellent compass and a charming accompaniment. Mr. G. Pelissier has two new songs—"Give me the Morn!" and "Memory's Garden." The music is singularly appropriate to the words—by Herbert Fordwych—and with a tender cadence that will command popularity "Wonders of Spring-time," with English and German words by Giovani Clerici is very beautiful. It is one of those "singing" songs full of graceful melody. Among the more sentimental songs may be mentioned "Life's Lute," by Mr. R. Bentley Temple, which has already secured a certain measure of popularity as one of Miss Evie Greene's repertoire. The same composer is also responsible for a sad little love song—"You'll Never Knew."

More than the usual amount of gaiety seems likely to characterize that short winter season that comes before Christmas, in the country particularly, and there is every reason to hope that in the matter of dance and dinner dresses the forthcoming modes will be exceptionally becoming. Picture gowns of various kinds, inspired more or less directly by certain well-known portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney, are very much in request. Some of the modistes are going further back still in their quest of the picturesque, and seeking now for fresh suggestions from the attire of Sir Peter Lely's beauties of the Court of Charles II, as they are to be seen in the picture galleries at Hampton Court. The deep collars, almost like shoulder-capes, with their points of old Venetian guipure, look very effective even on the most modern evening gowns of soft satin and brocade. For evening cloaks, also, there are many valuable suggestions, both in the men's coats of the period and in the large full sleeves which were worn in the day-time by the ladies, with their long silk laces and ornamental tags, many of which are being faithfully reproduced on the most modish evening coats of the moment.

"A Society Butterfly" writes in "M. A. P.":—The Duchess of Kennaquhair is nothing if not original. She is a woman with brains; in fact, in her case, the head is decidedly a greater factor than the heart, and she laughs at the old-fashioned doctrine that women must play the game of "follow my leader." English women, she declares, are like a flock of sheep; whatever some master mind invents they all immediately imitate, and proceed to bike, skate, and mote, play bridge and ping-pong, or write for the newspapers for all they are worth. Our friend the Duchess will have none of it, and prefers to strike out a line for herself. The Wise Men came from the East, and we Westerners are bound to visit their descendants. This winter London society is bent on an Indian pilgrimage, and its bourne is the Delhi Durbar, or—as our Duchess describes it—the Curzonation. Lists of the P. and O. boat passengers read like a page of Debrett, and all the pretty women and popular men are going out as the guests of the Viceroy, of Lord Kitchener, or—more interesting still—of one of the Indian Princes. Our Duchess, of course, had received an early invitation, and would have been one of the most distinguished personages in the brilliant vice-regal circle; but, true to her principle of pulling against the tide, she would have none of it, and made up her mind to winter in the South of France. The Duchess of Kennaquhair was, as usual, supplied with a good stock of reasons, which she retailed to her friends without the slightest reserve. She said that she had no ready cash for India; times were bad, and motor tyres expensive; she had lost money at bridge and in the City; and, as for the Duke, he was mean and close-fisted, or—as the Duchess described it—a "pincher." Then, the journey was long, and her maid a bad sailor; hot weather disagreed with her, and she dreaded an attack of neuritis, which—after appendicitis—is certainly the newest and smartest complaint, and—but this was only imparted to her favourite "pals"—she didn't care to go where there was no good face treatment, and where she would be too long without the new Danish exercises for her figure. So our Duchess determined to stick to Europe, spend Christmas and New Year in the Riviera, and—happy thought—put in a fortnight in Paris en route. She proposed to stay at the Ritz Hotel, and go the round of the smartest shops. Our friend is always "in the know," and well aware that the best Paris dressmakers get later and later, and do not display their choicest designs until autumn merges into winter. Then, she proposed to do the theatres and restaurants, not forgetting a daring, delightful visit chez Maxime; and after her fortnight's fun was over she would start, with heavy boxes and lightened purse, for her winter destination on the Riviera.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

THERE are some alarmists who foreshadow the extinction of the human propelled cycle by the mechanically propelled machine, which, during the season just passed, has made such rapid progress in popularity. Let such as these mourn or rejoice according to their appetency, but refrain from thrusting their opinions on the more rational members of the community who see ample room for both branches of the sport, and, above all, a continual leaning on the part of the public towards the human propelled machine. Motor cycling is undoubtedly a most enjoyable pastime, but it lacks the beneficial features of ordinary cycling. There is no exercise in sitting on a saddle and speeding through the country at twenty miles an hour; and we know of several enthusiastic motorists, who habitually use their ordinary cycle at least one day in the week. They find that their health would suffer if this exercise was not indulged in. Again, apart from the initial expense and up keep of a motor cycle being more than a large majority of riders could afford, there are many who could not manipulate the mechanism of a motor. No! motoring will increase, but cycling will always be with us.

Russia has at last fallen into line with other countries and consented to admit the machines of tourists free of duty for a period not exceeding twelve months. Of course this is providing that the cyclist is a member of the Cyclists' Touring Club, or some other touring association.

Last Friday, the two annual cycle shows in London, the Stanley and the National were opened to the public, and in cycling circles the one absorbing topic of conversation has been on this subject. The general opinion is that the shows have been as successful as ever, the exhibits not lacking in interesting features and the attendance being well up to the average. Of the two shows, the Stanley has by far the largest number of exhibitors, but at the National there is no rank and file in the standing of the firms who are showing they are all good leading firms and very representative of the trade. A feature of both the shows, is the number of motor cycles on exhibition. Almost every cycle firm is pushing a motor cycle of some description, the bicycle coming in for the lion's share of attention. Then again, change speed gears show signs of coming to the fore, there being one or two new ones on the market, streets ahead of anything before manufactured.

In the course of our round of inspection at the shows, when we journeyed from stand to stand and minutely examined the various machines on exhibition, we were glad to notice that the majority of cycles possessing free wheels were fitted with two brakes. For security's sake two brakes are essential, for although one may be sufficient to pull a machine up or hold it in when descending a hill, a second should be in reserve in case of failure. But a careful wheelman will practice himself to apply the two brakes simultaneously, so that the strain from brakage would be more evenly distributed over the machine. In applying in this way, the retardation of the cycle would require but half the pressure that would be required were only one brake used.

A cyclist of Tipperary has sued the owner of a dog for damages, in an amount of 30s. The animal had rushed at him when riding and knocked him off the machine. The case has been heard, but the judge realizing the great importance of his decision to the whole cycling world has delayed pronouncing judgment. Dogs are a standing nuisance to cyclists, and more especially to motor cyclists, and it seems wrong that no action can be taken against the owners with any hope of success. Dogs are only allowed one bite, why not then restrict their cycle escapades to one also? Such a law would be welcomed by wheelmen.

For some considerable time keen rivalry has existed between the two leading Welsh professional riders, Tom James, of Mountain Ash, and Tom Williams, of Hafod, as to who was entitled to the term champion of Wales. The result was a match between the riders for the title and a purse of £50. James secured an easy win in a series of short distance races. Supporters of Williams, however, were not satisfied, and another meeting was arranged to take place at the Taff Vale track Pontypridd, under similar conditions. In this match also, James rode with great judgment, winning the quarter mile by a few feet and then the half mile. Having won the first two events, it was not necessary to ride the third. Williams has now issued a challenge to ride any Welsh amateur or professional (bar James) for £25 or £50 a side, the best two out of three events to decide.

Will the great motor car race for the "Gordon-Bennett" trophy be decided on home soil this coming season? Thanks to Mr. S. F. Edge's grand victory in this year's event, the management of the race rests with the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and the course should be in the country over which they have jurisdiction. But a question troubling the officials of the club, is where can a course be found suitable for the race, and yet free from police interference? A race amongst high speed motors is quite out of the question in England, Scotland or Wales, owing to the rigid observance of the speed limit, and although in Ireland this difficulty might be overcome, the roads there are unsuitable for high speed driving. Two members of the club, Mr. Claude Johnson and Count Zborowski, have visited Ireland endeavouring to find a course, but it is doubtful whether they have been successful indeed, Mr. Edge is very much against racing on Irish roads.

Fortunately, cases of malicious injury to cycles are not numerous, in view of the number of cycles about the country and the favourable opportunities afforded those so inclined to wilfully inflict damage. One can, with comparative confidence, leave a machine unguarded, not fearing that on his return it will be found to have been tampered with. Perpetrators of such rancorous actions are generally boys, who cast to the wind, sense, when on their wild sprees. A case reported from Scotland, however, is of a totally different character, the offenders being three mechanics of well-to-do circumstances. A party of cyclists, which included ladies, were enjoying some light refreshment at an inn in Arberdeenshire, when the three men entered and behaved objectionably. The landlord turned them out, and in revenge they gashed the tyres of two of the machines and stole the lamps of three. The culprits were charged with the offence before the Sheriff, who inflicted a fine of £5 on the ringleader, and £2 on each of the others.

If a rim develops any irregularities and is not attended to, the brake if suddenly applied may lock it. In greasy weather the sudden pulling up may cause a nasty spill. A rim that deviates from the true circle is badly constructed. A fully guaranteed rim is the Dunlop, retaining absolute rotundity under almost any brake pressure.

REPATRIATION OF BURGHERS.

The hired Transport Lake Manitoba, Captain Owen Jones, will sail to-day for South Africa; with 935 Boer Burghers. Besides the Burghers she will convey British details consisting of 4 officers, one censor, one warrant officer, one woman, and three children, and 43 men rank and file. The names of the officers are Captain H. D. Swaile, 1st East Surrey; Lieut C. A. Lewis, Worcester Regiment; and Civil Surgeons D. Richie and F. G. Sharpe.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS IN THE SHOPS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

ALTHOUGH the shop windows of Bombay do not afford so much scope for the Christmas rambles which matrons at home so much delight in there is always plenty of material for an interesting afternoon in the shops of the Fort and the many other business establishments of the city. This year, indeed, the shopkeepers of Bombay have made a very special effort to prepare attractive displays for the sightseer, and it may be fairly said that they have succeeded. The unusual activity which has prevailed, and it has been unusual even for the Christmas season, has been due to the approach of the Delhi Durbar as well as the holidays. Bombay shopkeepers, determined to reap their share of the harvest which the tradesmen of all the large cities of India have been looking forward to in view of the influx of visitors and the migrations of residents to the Durbar Camp, have done their best to stock their establishments with the articles requisite for a sojourn at Delhi under cold weather conditions. Thus some establishments possess quite an English appearance, and the nature of the displays to be seen this Christmas is in some ways delightfully reminiscent of that which is at the present time to be found in the shops of Suburban London. At the same time purely Christmas goods are largely in evidence. Christmas presents of all kinds are to be had, and every conceivable taste has been catered for. Those who are anxious to remember friends at home will find plenty of scope for choice in indigenous productions, and those whose interests and affections are centred on objects nearer home will also be easily satisfied. Below we notice some of the more distinctive displays to be seen in Bombay just now. Some of them may not be exactly "Christmas displays," but in all cases special efforts are being made on account of the Christmas season.

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company have never arranged a better Christmas bazaar than is to be seen at their establishment in Hornby Road at the present time. He will be a very fastidious customer who is not satisfied with the huge assortment of presentation goods on view in their show rooms. A line that they are making a speciality of this year is cases of tea, preserves, and chutnies intended as presents for the folks at home. The children will be immensely delighted with their wonderful assortment of games and toys. The toys which they have on view baffle description. In Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's bazaar may be found every conceivable play thing that could be wished for. There are dolls, too, of all sizes and all kinds, dolls that talk and dolls that sleep, unbreakable dolls and rag dolls, dolls small and dolls large. Then again in the leather department there is a capital display, and the haberdashery and jewellery departments are replete with dainty presents. There are Christmas cards and Christmas crackers galore, and what is more this latter department is wonderfully cheap. To a child a walk round Whiteaway, Laidlaw's would be as good an entertainment as a visit to the circus.

MESSRS. MONGINI BROS.

The enterprising proprietors of this excellent confectionery establishment at Church Gate Street are to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they are catering for the public of this city. The furnishing of the premises and arrangement of the tables is both elaborate and attractive. The proprietors have made a capital display of Christmas goods. Their stock comprises a splendid selection of such novelties in the way of sweetmeats and confectionery as one indulges in at Christmastide. Their show cases are replete with charming bonboniers, chocolate baskets, and fancy boxes representing cameras, mandolins, models of houses, courier bags, books, semi-grand and upright pianos, watches and other designs too numerous to mention. Then follow over fifty varieties of Italian and French Confectionery Chocolates. Tom Smith's Crackers occupy a special stand, and the counter is full of cakes and sweeties. Their whole stock has been specially selected for the season and has only recently arrived. Their prices are moderate, and they are always pleased to show visitors the least expensive way of purchasing Christmas Novelties.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LTD.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. Limited, with their numerous branches are well in touch with all the medical comforts often required at this season. We notice numerous novelties in the fort establishment. A magnificent Soda Fountain where aerated drinks of every kind, both plain and with syrups can be had of excellent quality and purity, is to be seen. Their new food "Protumen" which bids fair to be used by all the medical profession and laity as "The Staff of Life," perfumes in great profusion, and in fact everything that this firm of chemists has so carefully made their own. At Cumballa Hill they have a splendid display which is well worth a journey from the Fort or anywhere else to see. The new line of glass and other ware on which pure silver is moulded in fantastic designs make admirable Christmas presents, and "Protumen" is also well in evidence there. At Colaba arrangements have been made to meet demands for novelties suitable for presents, and the cases are full of small inexpensive articles as well as those of more expensive character. At Byculla there is a careful selection of goods of the same character, and we certainly recommend anyone interested to call at Kemp's various establishments.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.

This long established firm have in their establishment in Medows Street an extensive and varied stock of goods pertaining to the festive season. Their selection of electro-plated ware is a special feature which will attract considerable attention. The establishment is replete with presentation articles such as jewel-cases, albums, leather combination cases and desks, and a rich assortment of hand-bags and purses at moderate prices. The toy department contains, as usual, a number of strong and pretty toys, while the firm's display of mechanical toys is one of the features of the business; the large show of dolls should satisfy the demands of children of all ages. Mention must also be made of the firm's crystalized fruits, bon-bons, French and English confectionery, and Christmas and New Year cards of which they hold a very large and choice selection. The wine department is always well-stocked with the best brands of well-known manufacturers, and all branches are full of the latest novelties. A visit to the establishment will be found most interesting by those on the look-out for suitable objects as presents for friends or relations.

MESSRS TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.

Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co., the well-known Tobacconists in the Fort, are showing numbers of things which will be very attractive to smokers on the look out for especial luxuries this Christmastide. They have a capital stock of real amber cigar and cigarette holders, sterling silver tubes with fine amber holders, Meerschaum pipes, fancy, plain, and with silver rims. Another special line which they are exhibiting is Crocodile Lizard, Russian and Morocco leather cigar and cigarette cases, buck, antelope, kangaroo, and India rubber tobacco pouches, and sterling silver cigar and cigarette cases and match boxes. In the way of smokes too their Havanas, Continental and Indian cigars, and their own high-class Egyptian cigarettes manufactured in their factory at Cairo will, doubtless, find favour in the eyes of smokers. It would be difficult indeed to enter Messrs. Vafiadis' establishment to come out again without having made a goodly purchase.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CIGAR COMPANY.

Another establishment wherein smokers will be likely to spend money during the holiday season is that of the Anglo-Indian Cigar Company. The cigars manufactured by the Anglo-Indian Cigar Co. are of a flavour rarely to be found in Indian cigars, and it is the opinion of the lovers of the weed that they can be safely compared with many a Havana and Manilla cigars of repute. A long and careful study of the tastes of the smoking public has enabled them at the Trichinopoly factory to turn out cigars such as are rarely manufactured out of Indian tobacco with Sumatra rare wrappers. The most popular brand now before the public is the "Flor-de-Cama" made in different sizes and shapes, their speciality. A novelty is the "Flor-de-Cama" gold and silver foils." Every shop and show room during the Christmas season would do well to stock them. The silver foils are put up in boxes of 25 beautifully tinged and labelled, and make a first class present.

SHAPOORJEE AND CO.

Messrs. Shapoorjee and Company is another firm which will, doubtless, be well patronised during the Christmas season. For 32 years they have served the public of Bombay as bazaar suppliers, and they have been especially attentive to the requirements of European residents. They do away with any possibility of deception on the part of domestics, and at the same time are in a position to supply the best of everything. They purchase on commission beef, veal, mutton, fruit, and vegetables and for beef, mutton, fowls, and eggs they charge a uniform rate throughout the year. They also undertake to supply butlers, cooks, boys, ayahs and other servants. Those who have availed themselves of Messrs. Shapoorjee's services state that they are obliging and attentive [illegible] in executing orders. That they have served the public for so long a period is a sufficient testimonial of the worth of their methods.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Education Society Schools and the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils belonging to those institutions, took place yesterday afternoon, the Town Hall. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided, and Mrs. Mackichan distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Amongst those present were: Mr. and Mrs Stiven, the Rev. J. Henderson, the Rev. A. S. Crichton, Mr. Fairlie Bruce, Captain Newell, Mr. J. A. D. Mc Bain, Lieut. Sands, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Mr. A. Fairlie, the Rev. K. Mac Omish, Captain H. Macdonald, Mr. W. George, the Rev. Mr. Linzell, Mr. J. P. Crystal, Mr. James and Miss Macdonald, and Mrs. Deck.

The proceedings opened with a short prayer read by the Rev. J. Henderson, in which the whole assembly joined.

The Rev. J. Henderson proposed that the name of the Rev. L. E. Linzell be added to the committee in place of Mr. J. Morris resigned.

Mr. Crichton seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. J. Henderson then presented the annual report, which stated that the Society was formed in 1807 as the result of a movement started the year before, chiefly by some Scottish merchants in Bombay to provide a better education for European India-born children. At that time there was no good European School in the city. Among the promoters were the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. Crum, Mr. John Fleming, the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. John Macfarlane, Dr. Bisney, the Revd. Dr. Macpherson, the Scotch Chaplain and the Revd. Mr. Boyd of the Free Church. Subscriptions were raised to a considerable amount, and an application was made to Government for a building site and for a grant in accordance with Lord Canning's minute on Education. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald were brought out from Scotland and a school was opened in Meadows Street in April, 1837, with 12 pupils. Two years later the Society's School in Byculla was opened. In 1878 a fresh subscription was raised to build more [illegible] premises for the Fort School, the [illegible] John Connon School was opened [illegible] were placed under [illegible] since then Mr. [illegible] both schools, Mr. [illegible] for close on [illegible] service, which [illegible] Macdonald never [illegible] the Committee [illegible] to [illegible] and in appre[illegible] anxious delibera[illegible] allowance. Mr. [illegible] with the Scottish [illegible] and the measure [illegible] has been due largely to [illegible] late Mrs. Macdonald. The Committee therefore, cannot but view with regret his severance from the schools which have been so long associated with his name and personality. The Committee asked the assistance of a board of gentlemen in Scotland to select a successor to Mr. Macdonald, and they are gratified to be able to report the appointment of Mr. Edward J. Henderson, M. A., and Mrs. Henderson. Mr. Henderson is a graduate in Arts of Aberdeen University and a certified teacher. He also holds certificates in Botany, Geology, and Chemistry from Professors of these subjects in Aberdeen University. He has had a very considerable experience of over ten years in educational work in Scotland. As intimated at the last annual meeting, the Society took over the management of the Colaba High School in January 1902. The arrangement has been to the advantage of both the John Connon School and the Colaba School, and the Committee anticipate further good results from it. Mr. Prior reports of John Connon School:—"On the whole I was well pleased with the results of my inspection. I think Standards VI and VII suffer by being grouped together for several hours in the day, as each class is of fair size; but one good master is better than two inferior ones anyhow. The Macpherson Scholarship has been held for the past two years by Mr. Aulay Steele who is at present studying at the Glasgow University. The scholarship which falls vacant this year has been gained by Douglas Hastings Balfour. Eight pupils were sent up this year for the Matriculation Examination, six of whom have just been declared as having passed,—three girls, and three boys. The Jardine Gold Medal has been gained by Kachelbissim and the Silver Medal by Douglas Hastings Balfour. Three old girl pupils are students of the Grant Medical College and are doing well. One of our last years boys has just passed the P. E. Mr. McDonald once more testifies to the loyalty and devotion to the work of the assistants. He refers in the highest terms to the excellent and high toned work of Miss Evans, the Lady Superintendent, and to the energetic and capable labour of Mr. Wilkinson, the Vice-Principal. Their influence has been clearly marked. Mr. Wilkinson has now been connected with the Society for 18 years, and the Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the excellent work he has done during this long period. The boys of the Cadet Corps are busy learning the new drill prescribed by the War Office in their drill book issued this year. The number on the roll has fallen by 7. The figure of merit has also fallen two points owing to several of the best shots in the Company [illegible] Byculla Hockey was played regularly throughout the season, and several interesting matches were played with other high schools in Bombay. Our boys were well able to hold their own, and ought to do better this year. Several of the old pupils, have started an old boys club. The Committee thank Mrs. Watson for examining the needle work of John Connon School and for so kindly presenting a prize. The Committee record their thanks to their Honorary Secretary, the Rev. J. Henderson, and Mr. J. A. D. Mc.Bain, their Honorary Treasurer for their efficient work during the year. The Committee regret to report that the financial position of the Society at the close of the year is far from satisfactory. The expenditure has been heavier than usual, and the securing and bringing out the new Principal has been a heavy item.

Mr. J. Stiven, in proposing the adoption of the report, complimented Mr. James Macdonald on the success he had attained during the very long period he was connected with the schools.

Mr. Fairlie Bruce seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The children went through a programme of songs, which were very melodiously rendered and much appreciated by the assembly. The programme also contained a tableau which was capitally exhibited by the children and much admired by those present.

At the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Mackichan distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in addressing the assembly, congratulated the boys and girls that night on the close of another successful year, and specially to those who had distinguished themselves and won the prizes and brought credit to the school to which they belonged. But not only they deserved that congratulation but many others who had been in the schools and who had worked earnestly and faithfully in all those competitions, even though they had not won the prizes that had been awarded. They also congratulated those who had been successful in the University examinations, and while he for one would never accept the result of the matriculation examination as a test of the efficiency of the schools when taken by itself, he rejoiced to find that along with other marks of efficiency they had that mark also in the schools represented there that night, that out of those sent up to that examination always a large proportion had been successful. Not only that but they had noticed from the past record of the schools that a large proportion of those successful students had attained a high success in their University career, and had won for themselves high distinctions. He did not wonder that Mr. Macdonald looked so young and fresh although he had been thirty-six years in the service of the schools. The secret of it, he believed, lay in the fact that he spent those years among the young and surrounded by fresh and young lives that moved in the schools. Referring to the reminiscences of the schools he desired to say a few words. When he looked round upon the large attendance in the hall, and saw that a large number of boys and girls in the city were receiving such excellent education, through the instrumentality of these schools, he could not sufficiently admire the wisdom of those large-minded and large-hearted men, who more than thirty-six years ago met together in the city to devise measures for providing that education which had attained such development. Those were men of large mind and of generous sympathy, and they little knew how much they were accomplishing when they established the Scottish Education Society in Bombay. They began with their little school of twelve pupils, and out of that has grown an institution which embraced with its three schools, and which during those long periods had been sending forth into that community well educated and well trained men and women. He could see none of them could estimate the good that had been done through the work set agoing by those thoughtful and farseeing men. When they remembered that out of those schools had come those who had occupied and were occupying most important positions in almost every department of the public service in India, they would be surprised, if he were to read to them the list of those occupying such positions, to know how much those schools had done for the elevation and advancement of their European community in India, how important it was that they should continue to be supported and encouraged by the community for which they had done so much. That night was the last occasion on which the Principal of the School, Mr. Macdonald, would occupy that position at a public gathering for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the pupils of the schools over which he had presided so long with such good results and with such distinction. (Applause). He was sure that on an occasion like that Mr. Macdonald's feelings must be very mixed indeed. There must be many regrets and many such memories gathering together in his mind that night when he thought of those who worked alongside him and who were no longer with him; but let them express a hope that supreme among all those feelings would be the feeling of thankfulness as he looked round and saw the tokens of the result of so many years' labour in the city, and as he thought not only of one generation, but he might say two generations that had passed through his hands, and enjoyed his influence and his instructions, and of the hundreds of young lives that he had guided and the hundreds he had helped in their career in that life and of the many who looked up to him as one of their truest and their best friends. A teacher enjoyed a special advantage in that respect especially one, who like their Principal sought to identify himself with the interests of his pupils, who had followed them years after they had left the school, and had watched their career and helped them in it. The position of a teacher was rich in opportunities for earning the gratitude of those who enjoyed his influence and his services, and he (the chairman) was sure that throughout India there were many who acknowledged with gratitude all that Mr. Macdonald had done for them as a pupil of the Scottish school. (Applause.) After nearly thirty-six years of service in the work of those schools Mr. Macdonald retired from active duty without having taken a single year's furlough. He had served the Society with energy and success which was a record in itself most remarkable. But when he retired from active service, he thought he might be permitted to say that he did not cease to be interested as he ever was in the schools and in the boys and girls under his care. (Applause.) He believed it would be a source of strength and stability to the schools to feel that in his retirement he was still at hand ready to help, ready to be appealed to, and ready to support the work, and he (the chairman) hoped that the schools would long continue to enjoy that assistance and that encouragement from their much beloved Principal. (Applause.) Now there was one thought that must be of special comfort and encouragement to Mr. Macdonald, and it was that when he handed over his work, he left it in the hands of a Principal who was coming out from Scotland with the highest recommendation, one who was in the prime of life with large experience and with the highest qualification. He trusted that when Mr. Henderson arrived amongst them, they would all soon discover that the old traditions of the Scottish School were going to be maintained with an efficiency for which they had been distinguished, and the influence which they had exerted would never cease. There were great services which such schools as these could render—they were not only a strength to the European community but also to the educational world. The chairman in conclusion complimented the staff of teachers for their zeal and devotion to the work entrusted to them and trusted that the finances of the institution, which were not in a satisfactory condition, would improve next year. He wished the children a happy Christmas and New Year's season. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. J. Henderson said Mr. Macdonald had asked him to announce that the holidays to the children would continue till the 19th of January.

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Peter's Schools, Mazagon, took place yesterday evening at the school premises, Mazagon, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

A capital programme of songs having been gone through, the Rev. Father Biscoe read the report of the past year, which stated that the average number on the rolls during the year was seventeen boarders and twelve day boys. The school was inspected by Mr. Mayne on the 10th November, who during the course of his report stated that the discipline and behaviour of the boys was very satisfactory, and the arrangements for the comfort of the boarders appeared quite adequate. The Rev. Father Hatchele, who examined the school in religious knowledge, also stated in his report that the children appeared to be very carefully taught and did great credit to their teachers. There were now ninety-one children in the Girls School. Mr. Prior who inspected the school on the 15th November in his report stated that the younger children were exceptionally brightly taught, and on the whole he was well pleased with the work of the school.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Now that the report had been read he had been asked to make a few remarks. In the first place he may say how gratifying it was to see such a large number of visitors there that evening. He had attended the annual gatherings of these schools in former years, but he did not think he had ever seen that room better filled than this occasion. That showed that whatever difficulties the schools might have had to contend with in the past years, they certainly had not lost the interest and sympathy of their friends. Talking of the difficulties, of course they were all grieved to notice that in the boys' school the number had gone down so much. But they must remember that the difficulties which the managers of the school had to face were shared by the other kindred institutions in Bombay for the past seven years. They could only hope that in the future as the parents of the boys came to realise the fact that this locality was not really unhealthy they would then begin to send their boys there. He felt confident that the St. Peter's School, which had done so much good in the past, was not going to collapse. He was also sure that they might safely trust to the discretion of the Fathers and Managers of the School, and if they considered it necessary to remove it elsewhere they would do so at the proper time. But for the present they had decided to go on at least for one year more to see how things turned out. In regard to the girls school they had been told that the Sisters had determined to move the boarding school to Khandalla but the day school would still continue here. In making the change they were after all simply following the example of many famous schools in London which had been obliged to move from the centre of the town into more healthy localities in the country. His hope was that the results in the schools might be similar and the managers might never have occasion to regret the step which they were now taking. One would imagine that nothing was more desirable than the healthy locality of Khandalla for the Girls School. With regard to the report itself he thought they must all be pleased at the results of the past year's work. The Inspector as usual spoke highly of the school, and the list of honours had been very creditable considering the numbers on the rolls. (Hear, hear). In conclusion, he would only thank the boys and girls who had contributed to their amusement that evening by their excellent songs. He wished them all very happy Christmas holidays. (Applause).

Miss Fulton then distributed prizes to the successful pupils.

On the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Scott a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Miss Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Fulton.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates in Chemistry have passed the M.A. Examination:—First Class:—Vassanji Premji Dalal and Anant Shirdhar Kotibhaskar. Second Class:—Ganesh Sadashiv Dikshit and Laxman Ganesh Sathe.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates were declared yesterday to have passed the examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Agaskar, B Raghunathrao	Mehta, K Vallabhram
Caji, C Atmaram	Oka, J Vinayak
Irani D Jejibhoy	Pandya, C Dhanvantram
Joshi, V Ramchandra	Parekh, H Natthubhai
Kaji, H Lallubhai	Phatak, M Narayan
Kane, P Vaman	Solomon, Judah
Kinariwala, T Nagindas	Takakhav, N Sadashiv

SECOND DIVISION.

Apte, A Kasinath	Kanga, H Sorabji
Asnoo, V Narayan	Kanga, J Sorabji
Atmavale, H Vishnu	Kapadia J Sundarji
Bam, P Vishnu	Karve, V Vishnu
Bapat, N Krishna	Khot, S Ramchandra
Bhat, P Mahanand	Korane, Y Kashinath
Bhave, K Bhaskar	Korgaumkar, H Krishnarao
Bhaya, B Rustomji	Kudalkar, J Sakharam
Bhide, L Vasudev	Kulkarni, H Gangadhar
Bilimoria, D Kavasji	Kulkarni, S Ramchandra
Bilimoria, J M Hirjibhoy	Metha, H Keshavram
Caji, M Atmaram	Mehta, L Motichand
Cama, J Camaji	Mehta, N Mulshankar
Captain, R Sorabji	Merchant, G Kasim
Chhapgar, F Framji	Modi, J Dinshaw
Choksi, M Navnitlal	Mody, A Motiram
Dabholkar, G Ganesh	Mugali, S Subrao
Datar, H Balal	Murdeshwar, M Pattaya
Dave, G Jaykrishna	Nene, V Gangadhar
Desai, A Bhimbhai	Pandya, G Bapulal
Desai, B Himatlal	Pacemangiore, K Narayanrao
Desai, H Ramrao	Paranjpe, M Balkrishna
Desai, D Purshottamdas	Fatkar, V Narayan
Desai, K Balvantray	Patvardhan, G Bhaskar
Desai, M Sadashankar	Patvardhan, R Vinayak
Desai, S Gulabbhai	Pathak, D Revashankar
Dhurandhar, S Krishnanath	Pethkar, L Balvant
Dhurandhar, V Krishnarao	Phatak, D Atmaram
Dikshit, A Motibhai	Pradhan, A Laxman
Dikshit, S Sitaram	Raje, K Appaji
Doctor, C Maganlal	Raleraskar, M Vasudeo
Gandhi, S Goculdas	Ruebns, H Simon
Ghaswalla, K Dinshah	Sabnis, S Ramchandra
Gokhale, D Narayan	Sahasrabudhe, P Ramchandra
Gokhale, M Ramchandra	Shroff, N Laldas
Haindaday, M Y G Husain	Solomon, Reuben
Hindia, S Itcharam	Sangarwala, S Nasserwanji
Jadhav, G Vithojirao	Thaker, U Mayaram
Jog, S Deji	Tilak, A Vishwanath
Joz, V Narayan	Tulzapurkar, D Appaji
Joshi, H Dattatraya	Vakil, H Ardesir
Joshi, R Gopal	Warawdekar, S Bapuji
Kampani, B Bhaidas	

The following also out of the candidates for the B. A. Examination have passed the above examination in accordance with the N. B. to Regulation 12 in Law:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Dandekar, K Mahadeo	Pakvasa, M Mancharam
Dubash, K Jamsetjee	Pandya, C Amritlal
Gidvani, H Lalsing	Patel, A Mathurbhai
Hiranandani, U Tarachund	Tambekar, K Damodar
Khandvala, D Maganlal	Thaker, P Lavjee
Kotnala, K Girdharlal	Thanavala, T Kilabhai
Naik, K Venkatesh	

Judah Solomon gets the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

		P.	M.
1st Race	The Beginners Plate	3	10
2nd "	The Christmas Stakes	3	35
3rd "	The Arab Plate	4	0
4th "	The Colonial Stakes	4	30
5th "	The Little Maiden Plate	5	0
6th "	The Selling Race	5	25

By kind permission of Major Carnegy, and the Officers 21st Bombay Infantry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.
Local Times.

	P.	M.
Colaba	2	20
Church Gate	2	35
Grant Road	2	41
Arrives at Mahaluxami	2	45

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Colonial Stakes—Vedette, New Oswestry and Planet.
The Little Maiden Plate—Dispute, Herbal and Young Martaban.
The Christmas Stakes—Settler and Deenar.
The Arab Plate—Musketeer.
The Beginners Plate—Kapurthalla.

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR
LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—
The Vienna Medical Press.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Baron Wallburg, whom the Imperial Family of Austria refuse to recognise as the late Archduke Henry's morganatic son, has been a waiter in a cafe at Budapest eight months, during which time he has earned enough in tips to set up in business himself. He opened on December 1 an establishment called the Cafe Habsburg, the name indicating his descent.

In India, China, Japan, and adjacent countries are about 400,000,000 people who rarely eat meat; yet they are strong, active, and long-lived. Darwin is the authority for the statement that the Andean natives perform twice the work of ordinary labourers, and subsist almost entirely on a diet of bananas.

Americans have at last begun to take the divorce question seriously. It is no longer a joke, but a social event—a matter for congratulation, and even celebration. The Boston papers reprint, with deep appreciation, a card that has been received by some Boston friends of the heroine:—

Mrs. Gjorund Sonsteby
announces the divorce of her
daughter Georgiana
from
E. J. Bryant,
Superior Court of San Francisco
granting her maiden name.
January 11, 1902.

The at-home cards accompanying this announcement read: Mrs. Gjorund Sonsteby, Waseca, Minn.—Miss Sonsteby. It only remains for the husband that was and his friends to organise a counter-celebration.

The "China Times" relates an extraordinary case of Chinese justice: A Mr. Jen was betrothed last year to Miss Han, and paid his money to the lady's parents. A month ago he called on the parents to have the contract fulfilled, and was told that the promised one was the bride of another. Having paid his money he considered he was entitled to the girl, and went to her husband's house to carry her off, but she was not at home. He then laid his case before the magistrate. The girl was arrested, and sentenced to be kua-ed, the magistrate arguing, if you are so wicked at twenty years of age, at the age of eighty you will be a menace to the Celestial Empire. The process of kua-ing is very similar to the ling-chih, or slicing to death punishment.

A Teheran correspondent sends an interesting account of the Shah at home after his travels abroad:—The monarch was met on his way to his capital by his favourite wives, and proceeded homeward with a deliberation which European travel denied him. The Shah will have his hands full again when he settles down. It is rumoured that there has been another plot against the Grand Vizier lately, in which several mollahs are said to be implicated. There is no doubt that the people are aroused against the present regime. The man in the street here says:—Well, the Shah borrows money by the millions from Russia; what does he do with it? Does he spend it for the good of the country? No. He gives it away, goes to Europe, and squanders it. He is robbed by his own Ministers.

Of course, Russia is very predominant just now. The Persian Cossacks are trained and officered by Russian officers. These officers are nothing more or less than paid political agents. They, in turn, have agents all over the country, who periodically send in reports as to the feeling of the population with regard to Russia. People who are behind the scenes admit that the Grand Vizier is under the influence of the Russians—as witness the expulsion or banishment of any Minister who has Anglophile ideas. Great Britain has been a good friend of Persia for centuries, but Orientals cannot see that and they never read history. Russia displays her might, and a Persian believes only in what he sees.

A Persian can never understand the great difficulties England had to surmount before subduing the Boers. He will only say, "England sent 250,000 soldiers to subdue a small nation of about 30 000, and after over two years' fighting had to seek peace!" The reason of this is not because he is Anglophobe. It is because he is ignorant. He has no idea of transport at all. In Persia, when a regiment is transferred from one place to another, the men are simply dismissed and told to go to such and such a town the best way they can. The Shah did not see much of England—in fact, was not allowed to do so. His Ministers wanted him out of England as soon as possible. With the exception of some Manchester goods there is no import from Great Britain to the North of Persia. The bazaars are full of Russian, German, and Belgian goods.

Twenty years ago it was "all British." Even now the shopkeeper when selling a cheap article "made in Germany" will say that "it is genuine English." The Imperial Bank of Persia is a British concern, and is supposed to be a State bank. The Persian Government never transacts any business with it. The Shah should have negotiated for last year's loan through this bank, but he did not. Most of the banking business is done by the two Russian banks. The Imperial Bank of Persia considered it had the sole right of minting money. This was a serious mistake, for the Russians have coined a lot of silver money in Russia, and it is accepted by the public. The Imperial Bank of Persia issues paper notes. The Russian banks cause periodical scares, and everybody with paper money rushes off to exchange it for Russian silver.

A dog ambulance is likely to be established shortly in connection with the British military service. The dogs of the war ambulance are intended, when trained, to find the casualties on a widely scattered battlefield, and so shorten delays in search work. The trials recently made of dogs trained by Major Richardson showed how certain breeds can be trained to find the wounded when hidden in rocks, wood, or grass, even where the scent was crossed by water, and to guide the bearers by continuous barking. In South Africa there was often difficulty in recovering the wounded owing to the wide extent of front, and when night fell before the work could be completed, as in the case of big actions, some wounded were not recovered before dawn. The best dogs for the purpose are St. Bernards, cross-bred setters, and collies, especially those of deer-tracking stock.

The Custom Houses of the United States admit all clerical robes and vestments used in Church services free of duty. A clergyman not very long ago landed in New York with a large collection of surplices, stoles, and vestments, and with a pair of trousers. The Custom House examiner passed the clerical robes without a murmur. But he drew attention to the "pants" with the remark: "You must pay duty on these for only those articles which you wear in Divine service are free of duty." "My good fellow," replied the cleric, "you surely should not expect me to officiate in my church without my trousers?" They were passed free of duty.

It is not often that our Australian cousins are charged with parsimony in their public acts. There does seem ground for such an indictment, however, over the building and equipment of a fever hospital in Melbourne. The hospital was erected at a cost of £19,000, by way of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee. Although there is pressing need for such an institution in the city, the building has stood empty all this time because funds were not forthcoming with which to furnish and equip it. On the strength of a promise of a Government grant of £4,000, the necessary money was advanced by a local bank, but the promise was not carried out, owing to the defeat of the Government in whose name the pledge had been given. Matters are now at a deadlock, and those interested feel that only the taking over of the hospital by the public authorities can obviate the indefinite continuance of a very discreditable condition of affairs.

Good as is the coaling record of H. M. S. Terrible it is quite eclipsed by the performance of the Empress of China. She took on board 1,210 tons of bunker coal in the remarkably quick time of 8 1-2 hours—the quickest on record in Nagasaki, and, we believe, the quickest on record for the world.

A story which will go straight to the hearts of shooting men is told by a contemporary, of a clerical gentleman who was invited to join a shooting party. In the course of the day the host felt himself prodded in the back, and, turning round, found the amiable cleric poking at him with the muzzle of his gun, and his look of interrogation was met with the remark, Can you tell me how to let down these beastly things? alluding to the hammer of the gun, which was at full cock and loaded.

Robbery with violence, whether by brigands or common footpads, is rife in certain parts of Italy. In one week of November eleven persons were robbed and maltreated in the neighbourhood of Catania. The genuine brigands, a Rome correspondent writes, the outlaws who exclusively live on plunder are few, and are being gradually suppressed. The most notorious of these bandits were lately two men—Biondino and Moretto—who began their criminal career as joint leaders of a gang of high waymen at the foot of the Piedmontese Alps, which was dispersed and mostly captured in a sharp engagement with the carbiniers after inflicting heavy losses on its antagonists. The two leaders were at last surprised near Novara, Moretto was killed, but Biondino, though wounded, managed to escape, and has not since been heard of. Ferraro is another brigand lately disposed of. He plundered and murdered since 1893 at Favary, near Palermo, was nine times under the fire of the carbiniers, always escaping scathless. A price of Ls. 200 was set upon his head, and he was killed in November in a running fight against eighteen soldiers. The miscreant was a devout man. He wore a Carmelite scapular of the Madonna and had a medal of our Lady of Pompeii in his ammunition pouch.

To be sold.—For five shillings, my wife, Jane Heeband. She is stoutly built, stands firm, and is sound, wind and limb. She can sow and reap; hold a plough and drive a team; and would answer any stout, able man that can hold a tight rein, for she is hard-mouthed and headstrong; but if properly managed would either lead or drive as tame as a rabbit. Her husband parts with her because she is too much for him. Inquire of the printer. N. B.—All her clothes will be given with her. The foregoing need not occasion any alarm in our readers' minds. It is an advertisement of a hundred years ago, and was first published in Virginia.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THERE is already a second edition of "The Girl from Kay's," the new musical piece at the Apollo Theatre. The blue pencil has simply swept over the "book" and the "business." The poor imitation of the Belle of New York's Salvation Army dress and song has been entirely cut, and the bathing costume scene, which was received with a protest on the first night, has been considerably shortened. Mr. Willie Edouin, whose performance of Hoggenheimer is as fine a piece of acting as the character is repulsive, has put the finishing touches to his work, and Miss Ethel Irving, in the part of the latest, degenerate, but most original of the many "girls" of musical comedy, is acting even better than she did on the opening night. Rately has a stage production reached a greater height in the way of costly clothes than "The Girl from Kay's." There are jewels, chiffon, gorgeously painted satin, real lace, silver-flecked gauze; there is abundance of laughter, sparkle, and paint—everything in fact, but a refreshing, pure atmosphere.

Occasionally one sees an impressionist sketch in an exhibition of pictures, or even in a casual glance in passing a shop window, that grips and shocks the mind. It is usually a clever bit of work, brutally realistic, unsparing in its satire, unattractive, humorous, hard. Such a sketch is the performance of Mr. Willie Edouin as Max Hoggenheimer, a man who is only capable of understanding and urging one excuse in his own defence—"I'm rich!" Du Maurier's Gorgias Midas was a gentleman compared with Hoggenheimer; "Cynicus" anticipated a few of his points in some of his earlier cartoons. In showing the ability of the actor—putting aside any question of the play or the character itself—Hoggenheimer is Mr. Edouin's masterpiece.

The "Girl from Kay's" is composed by Mr. Cecil Cook and others. The name of Mr. Cook is new to the ordinary theatre-goer, but the opinion which Mr. George Edwardes must hold of his work is shown by the fact that he was chosen to write the principal music for such an important piece at the Apollo. The others include such popular composers as Ivan Caryll, Howard Talbot, Meyer Lutz, Paul Rubens, Lionel Monckton, Bernard Rolt, and Commeyer, the well-known banjoist. Cecil Cook, however, heads the list and this is only the second of his works to be produced in the West End. The first was "The Willow Pattern Plate," which ran at the Savoy. He is quite a young fellow who has depended entirely upon himself with the exception of pianoforte lessons from Mr. Carl Armbruster for all his musical training.

"Great streams have flown from simple sources," and in the case of Mr. Cecil Cook the simple source of his musical ambition was the Bedford Park Club. It was there that he conducted an orchestra at the production of his first piece, a sort of two-act pantomime, with libretto by Mr. Wadeam Peacock. That was five or six years ago, and one thing led to another until a day came when Mr. William Boosey, the music publisher heard a comic opera Mr. Cook had composed, and of which the Bedford Park Club was again the scene of production. Mr. Boosey's encouragement and admiration inspired the young accountant—for in those days he had no definite idea of becoming a professional composer—to try his fortune on a larger stage. The charming Willow Pattern Plate was the result, followed by an offer, which he was unfortunately unable to accept at the time—to write exclusively for the Savoy for three years. Such is the brief, but prosperous career up-to-date of the composer of "The Girl from Kay's." The Willow Pattern Plate was produced at the Savoy on November 14th last year. "The Girl from Kay's" came out at the Apollo on November 15th this year. What will Mr. Cecil Cook be ready to give us on November 16th next year?

I always admired the pretty face, the buoyant spirits, and the supreme self-possession of Miss Ella Snyder. She was the Bowery girl in the Belle of New York, when she used to dance with Frank Lawton and manage to make herself very much in evidence all throughout the piece. Then she popped into another theatre and far more becoming frocks in "The Casino Girl." Then she vanished for a little while from the London stage, and it is often wondered what had become of her—she was "resting" in the background of my mind—till the first night of Mr. Owen Hall's new play. There, in the centre of the crowd of girls from Kay's, was Miss Ella Snyder, prettier than ever. It seems that she has been back to America since she was seen last, "creating" Beauty in the English pantomime of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," produced in New York. This time, however, she means to stay in London. "Momma" is here, and Miss Snyder is perfectly delighted with everything English—except that she didn't have a reception on her first night at the Apollo.

Miss Ella Snyder comes from Milwaukee. Before she was fifteen she had sung the usual song to the usual friend, who promptly asked the usual question, "Why don't you go on the stage?" The friend in Miss Snyder's case was an actress herself, and a remarkably good judge into the bargain, for the little girl from Milwaukee has more than fulfilled her prophecies of success. After the death of their father, about a year later, Miss Snyder and her sister went to New York and interviewed their first manager on the very day they arrived in the city. In fact, they arranged, if not signed, their first contract in less than a couple of hours.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Theatrical Ladies' Guild is to be held shortly at St. James's Theatre, with the president, Miss Fanny Brough, in the chair. Lady Jeune will present badges to the successful "Bee" workers. This is the official announcement of the Guild. Without going into reports and details in regard to an institution so well known to every member of the great body of people connected with the stage, it would be well to ask the readers of "M. A. P. in the Green Room" to take a personal glance—for the personal note is at the very core of the work—at the efforts of the Guild, to look behind the scenes and to be brought into touch with the founder of this most helpful, generous, and successful undertaking.

Briefly, its aim and end is to stretch out the hand of human sympathy, kindness, and practical help. Every soul connected with the work of a theatre—taking a salary from theatrical management—comes within its scope, from actors and actresses to the poorest "cleaners" of the house. Not in money, but in the gift of clothing, stage costumes, of medical fees, of Christmas dinners for those of the wage-earning class of the theatre who are in poor circumstances—the Guild quietly and effectively does its good work and is very widespread in its influence. Its story can be told in a few words. Ten years ago the idea occurred to Mrs. Charles L. Carson in this way. Her late husband, so well known for his kindness and consideration, asked her to make friends with a girl who was dancing at one of the big variety theatres, and whose talents were worthy, he considered, of a better place in the world. She was invited to their house, and it was the sad story she told of another dancer in ill-health and poverty, which went straight to the heart of Mrs. Carson. At once, with the energy and determination of her character, she drew out a scheme, appealed to eighty of the leading actresses in London of whom the majority gave her their active co-operation—and so the Guild was founded.

For four years the Guild was carried on in Mrs. Carson's own house. Then with the work growing greater every month, it was necessary to find another home. A place in Wellington Street was chosen, but ultimately given up for the present offices in Russell Street, Covent Garden. Mrs Carson devotes her whole life to the Guild and to the Actor's Orphanage. For the last ten years she has personally looked into every case, read and answered every letter, interviewed all sorts and conditions of applicants for help, and never flagged in her great interest and energy. Always a keen observer, she has developed an unusually strong gift for judging character. She relies on her impressions and her memory. She is quick at detecting the genuine or the false note in a letter from a stranger; she has trained herself to become a most capable woman of business. But when all these things are said, one has not touched upon the real power which is at the root of Mrs. "Kistie" Carson's character. It lies in the strength of he generous nature; it is her innate, large hearted and broad minded sympathy.

I think that the last line of "A Pair of Spectacles"—one of the most tender and kindly plays ever written—gives one an insight into Mrs. Carson's disposition. These are the words: "If there are some impostors in the world, I'd rather trust and be deceived than suspect and be mistaken!"

Mr. Edward Sillward, who has been making quite a little sensation in the halls by his performance of a gorilla in Mr. Metcalfe Wood's sketch, "Almost Human," is the only man who approaches Charles Lauri as an animal actor. Short, lithe, and muscular, a perfect example of all-round development according to the law of Sandow, Mr. Sillward is an athlete, a dancer, and an acrobat. He has a most interesting and curious collection of prizes won at sports; he is a champion ping-pong player, and he has been photographed in so many breakneck attitudes that it almost surprises one to find that he stands on his feet like lesser men. He can, if he chooses, walk on his hands down eighty stairs, for he lives at the top of one of the highest houses in Chancery Lane and has tried the experiment.

Mr. Sillward has, in his time, played many parts, and four of them were gorillas. He makes up, carefully and conscientiously, to play an animal as the actor who is to star as a hero. The old-fashioned mask is banished; only the forehead, mouth, and part of the nose is false in Mr. Sillward's gorilla; the other parts of the head are patched on separately eight pieces in all. His hands and feet are bare and made up with blackleaf and Armenian bubl. It takes him nearly two hours of careful work to turn himself from a man into a gorilla.

Mr. Sillward's skill as an acrobat is the more remarkable considering that he was not trained as a child. Years ago, having an engagement at the Strand Theatre, he started to practice somersaults and "hand springs" in the morning on the stage. One day Mr. Willie Edouin, who was then managing the theatre, happened to see him, and it was the suggestion of the older actor, always kind and interested in young beginners, that he should try his luck in another branch of the profession. There was room for a good animal actor—something beyond the pantomime dog or cat—and Mr. Sillward determined to make a name for himself. He has worked hard, studied nature, and succeeded.

It might have been thought that the astute Parsi shopkeeper would by this time have become familiar with one of the most popular medicines in India, to wit Kutnow's powder; but the merits of the Carlsbad salt in its pleasantest form are not known in at least one large cantonment in the United Provinces. The other day a Staff Officer, suffering from a passing attack of biliousness, due to long railway journeys and refreshment-room diet wished to purchase a bottle of Kutnow. On asking a Parsi storekeeper for a bottle he was informed that they had not that particular powder in stock, but a new consignment of ammunition was expected shortly, and it might possibly be forthcoming. Schultze and Kutnow were evidently synonymous terms to this obliging tradesman.

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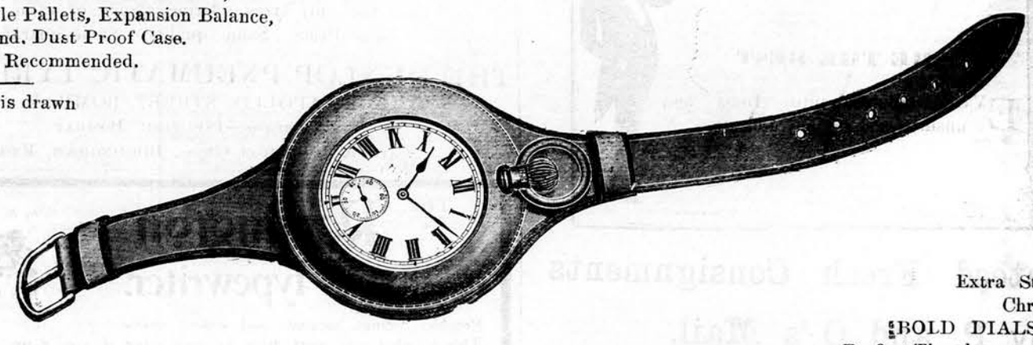
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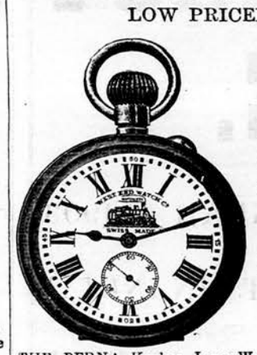
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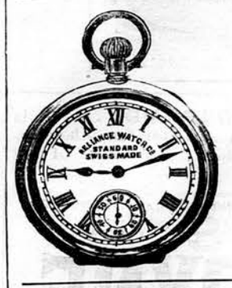
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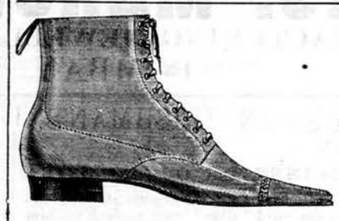
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